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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

ENGLAND'S IMPENDING REVOLUTION.

IN a paper in *The Nineteenth Century*, London, March, Prof. Goldwin Smith, reading "the signs of the times," takes up the parable of the onward march of Socialism in England. The Disunionist and Revolutionary Party, he says, is not so forbearing as the Conservative Party was, or so neglectful of the future. It takes measures, while it has power in its hands, to assure its own ascendancy.

Home Rule, no doubt, is shelved until it shall again be forced on the Radical Party by the Irish brigade. Not a ripple of excitement has ensued because of its rejection by the Lords, even in Ireland. The Irish political adventurers may want a Parliament and a treasury for themselves; what the Irish people want, is the land. Home Rule is now the least part of the matter. The appeals made to the hatred of the masses for the classes have been heard. The spirits called from the deep of social passion have come at the call. By the violence of one party and the weakness of the other, the Nation is drawing toward the brink of social, as well as political, revolution. The sanctity of contract has been not only disregarded, but trampled on in agrarian legislation for Ireland, and the principle will be shaken throughout the whole of a great commercial nation. Confiscation, as might have been expected, has crossed from Ireland to Great Britain, and appears in the allotment-clauses of the Parish Councils Bill. Beneath the name of "Betterment," is disguised the principle of confiscating "unearned increment." The State—that is, the taxpayer—is gradually saddled with the obligation of providing employment for the unemployed, pensions for old age, free education; and in this connection, "free feeding" has also been proposed. The hours of work are to be reduced from ten hours to eight, without reduction of wages; and the word has gone forth, that property must pay "ransom," however honestly the property has been earned and saved; and in assessing the ransom, the thriftless are to have a vote. In fact, Socialism, Communism, and Anarchism are rife throughout Europe, and this only enhances the gravity of the crisis in England.

The framers of the American Constitution looked democracy in

the face, and provided against it. Moreover, in an avowed and established Democracy, such as the United States, the people identify themselves with the Government, and are disposed to support the exercise of an authority which they regard as their own. But, England, which has glided into Democracy unconsciously, has no such safeguards. A Parliament elected by Socialists, and by peasants in a state of socialistic agitation, may, in a night, change fundamental institutions or dismember the realm.

To proclaim Democracy is to renounce Empire. Not Russian ambition, or native insurrection, is the great danger of the British Empire in India, but British Democrats who are already joining hands with Hindoo agitators now regarded by some as representatives of the people of India.

At the bottom of all the agitation and unrest in England, as elsewhere, is the dissolution of fundamental beliefs. Ceasing to believe in authority as a Divine ordinance, the masses begin to regard the social form as a cunning device of the privileged classes for keeping the good things of life in the hands of a few. Ceasing to believe in any world to come, they desire at once to grasp as much as they can of the present world. It happens, too, that with the political and social crisis comes an economic crisis, itself fraught with political and social change.

Recent events show that no controlling power is left to the Crown. The House of Lords, alone, stands between the Nation and dismemberment. All these perils have been brought upon the country by the system of government by faction, politely styled party. The fruits of this system of party-government are the same wherever it has been adopted. Everywhere it is tending to revolution, perhaps to anarchy. It threatens England, not only with dissolution of the Government, but with dissolution of the Nation and the Empire.

The necessity and duty of the hour, however, appear to be plain. A House of Commons manifestly demoralized, in bondage at once to the Caucus and to Irish disaffection, is proclaimed the sole organ of the national will, the supreme and only power of the State. The Second Chamber is to be suppressed or silenced. This forms the present issue. To defend the existence of a Second Chamber against domineering and usurping violence is the duty of the present hour.

COMMONS vs. LORDS.

LABOUCHERE, the Radical leader in the House of Commons, has succeeded in carrying an amendment to the address in reply to the Queen's Speech, to the effect that the persons who are not elected to Parliament by the usual process of the franchise, shall not have the power to veto or prevent the passage of Bills that have been passed by the House of Commons. The division was made during the dinner-hour, and the vote was 147 in favor of the amendment, and 145 against it. As this vote is regarded as a defeat for the Government, it is stated that Lord Rosebery's first intention was to resign. The Radicals, however, were not in favor of such action, and opposed no objection to the substitution of another address, which was carried without a division. Labouchere's victory is valued by the Radicals chiefly for the impetus which they believe it is certain to give to the movement for the abolition of the House of Lords.



LABOUCHERE.

"Plain speaking is needed, and that will shortly be forthcoming," says *The Manchester Times*, a pronounced Labor

organ. "The working-classes do not trouble themselves about the House of Lords so long as it does not interfere with them. Unlike their French brethren, they are not disposed to quarrel with an institution because it does not fit in with the spirit of the times, and I doubt not the House of Lords will continue to exist even after manhood suffrage has been passed, providing, of course, the Lords act with discretion and sense, and do not become the obstacles to industrial reform. But if, as seems only too likely, the Upper House becomes the thick-and-thin defender of the narrower and more uncharitable capitalism, it will become the immediate duty of Labor to end the House of Lords."

The Socialist *Clarion*, Manchester, thinks there is a feebleness about the agitation for the "mending or ending of the House of Lords." "The fact is, that cries for the abolition of the House of Lords are only raised for the purpose of frightening the Peers

into giving way on some special occasion, and over some special measure. Why should Liberal Statesmen and wealthy Liberal orators be supposed to thirst for the destruction of a time-dishonored institution that does so much toward covering their very sham ardor for reform with an appearance of reality; or why should they wish to root up that aristocratic oasis in the political desert—that shady and exclusive resting-place, where the wealthy brewers, lawyers, colliery owners, and manufacturers of Liberalism hope to enjoy that dignified and honorable repose which their successful strugglings in the sordid arena of commerce so richly merits?"

The Weekly Scotchman, Glasgow, referring to a Liberal gathering at Portsmouth which refused to sing "God Save the Queen," says: "The House of Lords is regarded as an outwork of the Throne, and must be first attacked. The country need be under no delusion as to the course which these Gladstonians are traveling. The revolution they are



MANAGER: Ladies and Gentlemen, I regret to say that, owing to an accident to the machinery, our grand tableau, "Employers' Liability," has had to be taken off. We shall, however, hope to entertain you, instead, with a screaming farce called "A Row with the Lords."—*Judy, London.*

seeking to begin would not end with the destruction of the House of Lords. To-day they refuse to sing 'God save the Queen,' and cry 'Down with the House of Lords.' To-morrow, if they had their way, they would be crying 'Down with the Queen.'"

The Newcastle Chronicle, Newcastle-on-Tyne, refers to the arguments of the Liberals as "silly language" and "small beer." "The Upper House," concludes the paper, "judging from the little success that has so far attended the attempts to raise a cry against it, is not just now in very much danger. The time will of course come when the hereditary principle will receive its quietus. It will, however, need a greater blunder than the Lords have yet committed to bring about this inevitable change."

The Montreal Herald, Montreal, Canada, thinks it would be very easy for a Liberal Premier to abolish the House of Lords. "The British constitution, as everybody knows, is unwritten. But since the House of Commons has, by its adoption of a series of Democratic Bills, succeeded in abolishing in practice, though not in theory, the political doctrine of the 'divine right' of the British sovereign, it is reasonable to suppose that some means can be devised to abrogate the hereditary privileges enjoyed by the House of Lords. The 'royal prerogative,' though it is now a mere fiction, in a sense, might be used efficaciously in reforming or destroying the 'peers' chamber. If the Premier of the United Kingdom, when the time came to summon Parliament—

a summons which is delivered under the 'royal prerogative'—should issue no writs to the 'peers,' they would have no right to meet in the 'gilded chamber,' and would consequently have no existence as a branch of the Legislature. That would end the House of Lords."

The Statesman, Calcutta, is of the opinion that Mr. Gladstone resigned because a prolonged struggle with the House of Lords is not the sort of fray into which he would enter with enthusiasm. "A twelfth of that House is of his own creation, and he could not be expected to overturn so important a part of the work of his official life. Then he must be keenly conscious that the forward section of the Radicals are largely out of sympathy with him. They have dealt him heavier blows than any of the leaders of the Opposition."

The Japan Gazette, Yokohama, says: "The Peers have 'risked the wrath of Hodge' by their rejection of the Parish Councils Bill. Whether the great benefit the Lords conferred on the country by the rejection of the Home-Rule Bill will be a sufficient offset to their latest conservatism it is hazardous to conjecture. Sooner or later the Lords must be reformed. In this era of civilization it is an outrage on a community to be legislated for by persons whose only claim is hereditary. The members should be life-members, but they should be appointed for merit, not for accident of birth. In this respect the Japanese Upper House sets an excellent example."

If, under ordinary conditions, a vote favoring an abolition of the House of Lords can be carried in a House having nearly 300 members, it can hardly be termed a fluke, and must be considered as so marked an indication of English sentiment that the Liberals will probably be shortly compelled to make the curtailment of the legislative power of the Lords a feature in their political platform. —*The Herald, Boston.*

AN APPEAL TO THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

IN *The National Review*, London, February, St. Loe Strachey, who styles himself a Democrat and a Unionist, disputes the pretensions of the Gladstonians to be the true Democratic Party, and makes an open appeal to the Lords to boldly submit these pretensions to the ordeal of a Referendum Bill. The Referendum, he argues, is the most democratic measure conceivable. No one who upholds that institution can be accused, for a moment, of not trusting the people, or of failing to acquiesce in the principle that the people themselves constitute the ultimate sovereign power in the nation. That is the true touchstone. The man who refuses to agree to it may be a good Jacobin, but he is not true to the principles of democratic government. The Gladstonians, many of whom are Jacobins at heart, have studiously avoided it. Why, then, should not some Peer of standing and ability introduce a Bill establishing the Referendum as one of our institutions? And that done, why should not the House of Lords pass the Bill, and send it down to the Commons? If the Commons should pass the measure, both Houses would have vindicated their trust in the people. If the Commons evade the issue, if for the moment it should fail—of its ultimate triumph there can be no question—the Bill would have served the purpose of unmasking a set of impudent pretenders.

Mr. Strachey makes light of the working details of the proposed measure, and after laying down some practical rules and methods to control its operation, he appeals to the Peers not to lose the excellent opportunity of showing the country that they are as good, and, probably, a great deal better, Democrats than the Gladstonians. He then goes on to point out some advantages of the measure, one of which is that the Referendum would make it impossible for the Union ever to be dissolved. Home-Rule, he argues, is possible only by means of a log-rolling agreement between the Gladstonian sub-parties and the Irish, and no Home-Rule Bill would ever stand the test of a poll of the people. If some Peer of sufficient standing will take the matter up, the Gladstonians will find themselves in a position of considerable embarrassment. Their present hope is to further Home-Rule by posing as the sole champions of the Democratic ideal. The introduction by the Lords of a Bill establishing the Referendum would unmask their pretensions. By taking the Referendum out of the region of pious opinions, and by making it a question of practical politics, the Peers may not only improve their own position, but may defeat forever the policy of national disintegration. Particularism would never survive a poll of the people.

IS HOME RULE TO BE ABANDONED?

THE permanence of the Rosebery Government seems now to be assured, provided the Irish representatives do not desert it. What the Irish Nationalists will do, is, however, uncertain. Although Lord Rosebery declared himself in favor of the Home Rule in his speech to the Liberal leaders, certain remarks of his in the House of Lords are interpreted both by the Liberal-Unionists and the Nationalists to mean an abandonment of the Home-Rule cause. Lord Rosebery said: "The noble Lord [Lord Salisbury] has made one remark on the subject of Home Rule with which I confess myself in entire accord. He said that, before Irish Home Rule could be conceded by the Imperial Parliament, England, as the predominant member of the partnership of the three kingdoms, must be convinced of its justice. That may seem to be a considerable admission, because your Lordships well know that the majority of English members elected in England proper are hostile to Home Rule. I believe the conviction of England regarding Home Rule depends upon one point alone—the conduct of Ireland herself. I believe that if we continue to show the absence of agrarian crime, and continue to point to harmony in Ireland, the Liberal Party of the country will continue to give proofs and pledges that Ireland is entitled to the boon which she has never ceased to demand since the Act of Union was passed. I believe the conversion of England will not be slow or difficult."

The Parnellites have issued another address to the Irish people calling a National Convention to be held in Dublin on April 3, for the purpose of organizing the party. They say: "The Premier's first official declaration proves the correctness of our judgment in cautioning you to place no blind confidence in him or his Cabinet. The position of our cause is rendered still more perilous by the slavish silence of the majority of the Irish Representatives and their action in Parliament to-day in first voting closure of our criticism of the Government policy and then giving their votes directly in support of the Irish administration, and its policy of eviction, house-burning, prosecutions, and jury-packing."

Michael Davitt said in an interview: "We must not shut our eyes to the fact that Lord Rosebery's language creates a new departure in Liberal policy regarding Home Rule. It is the clearest possible defense of the action of the House of Lords in rejecting the Bill."

We are not surprised to learn that there is a grievous searching of conscience among the McCarthyites. But there is not one among them, who does not see that Lord Rosebery has practically overthrown Home Rule.—*The Globe, London.*

The Prime Minister's admission that England must be convinced of the justice of Irish Home Rule fairly takes our breath away. It is the argument we have used from the very beginning of the controversy, and carries with it an emphatic condemnation of the proceedings of the party which forced the Home-Rule Bill through the House of Commons by Irish votes against a great majority of the votes of the English Representatives. It reduces to the rankest absurdity the pretense of the agitation against the House of Lords for interfering to protect what Lord Rosebery has thus acknowledged to be the right of the English electors. In the presence of this momentous declaration, all the rest of the verbiage wrapped round the political position of the Ministry is merely wasted. There is a majority of seventy against Irish Home Rule among the English members of the House of Commons. The by-elections have shown no weakening of this sentiment, but rather the contrary.—*The Times, London.*

Lord Rosebery's language was a trifle indiscreet, conveying to certain minds a notion which was far from his own. But, if, at the hint of an unacceptable phrase, the whole Irish Party votes avowedly against the Lords, but really as a demonstration against a Home-Ruler Premier, we may well admit that the situation has serious features. We cannot ignore the fact that nearly one-half of the Home-Rule Party was led to the edge of a precipice by a will-o'-the-wisp. A little nearer, and away would go Home Rule and the Newcastle Programme.—*The Chronicle, London.*

No ingenuity can twist his words into anything more than the utterance of his opinion that the House of Lords would not pass a Home-Rule Bill until it came to them backed by an English majority. We do not believe he meant as much as that, and we do not agree with him, if he did. No approval of the Lords' treatment of Home Rule can possibly be deduced from his speech.—*The Daily News, London.*

It is clear from Lord Rosebery's speech that Home Rule is indefinitely shelved, and that Ireland has been invited by the Lib-

eral Government to assent to that act of treachery. The plain truth is, that Ireland has been bought and sold.—*The Independent, Dublin.*

Lord Rosebery's Explanation.

In a speech delivered to Edinburgh Liberals on March 17, Lord Rosebery said that his political opponents had misinterpreted his remarks on the Home-Rule question. He had not intended to say that it was necessary to demand an English vote to carry a Home-Rule Bill, or to beat down the English vote in order to convince the English people of the justice of Irish Home Rule. Lord Rosebery reiterated the statement he had made to the Liberal leaders on the day Parliament reassembled, that on the Irish question the Government's policy is to-day exactly what it was under Gladstone. Referring to this explanation, the *London Standard* says: "Lord Rosebery was scared by his own utterances and the clamor of the Irish. He strove but failed to explain away his explicit statement in the House of Lords. It was a pitiful attempt to retract, and was palpably insincere." *The Times* says: "In Edinburgh Lord Rosebery admitted that Home Rule, for all immediate practical purposes, was completely shelved. His own instincts are clearly imperial. His speech renders an early dissolution more probable than ever." The Liberal papers declare themselves satisfied with Lord Rosebery's explanation, *The Daily News* saying: "Lord Rosebery spoke in the fullest harmony with the political party of which he is the leader."

Rosebery and Palmerston.

Now that the English are done with Gladstone, they have begun to "tackle" Rosebery, or Gladstone II., as we may call him for a while, since Gladstone's mantle has fallen upon him. Time may soon show him in another light. Caprivi for a time was Bismarck II., and Ricasoli, Cavour II. Why do the English papers connect Rosebery's name with that of Palmerston? The two are not alike in anything. Palmerston was a "daredevil." If he could win victory by jumping from the roof of the Parliament-building, he would do so, and not break his neck. Somewhere on the way down he would catch the end of a rope, and save himself. Palmerston was a genius, too; but Rosebery is neither foolhardy nor a genius. What he is or will be politically nobody knows, perhaps not even he himself. Luck has followed him throughout life, and may follow him to the end. If so, he will succeed.—*Nordlyset, New York.*

SOCIALISM NOT ANARCHISM.

ONE of the most widespread errors of the day, says Prof. Rudolf Stammler in the *Zukunft*, Berlin, is the idea that Anarchism is only an advanced type of Socialism, differing perhaps in the measure of fanaticism roused to action, and to some extent, also, in its methods; but, in its source and aims, essentially the same. This view is fundamentally false. Even for those who regard the existing manifestations of Anarchism and Socialism as equally inimical to social well-being, it would be as absurd to lump them together as to attribute cholera and brain-fever to the same source, because both are equally fatal.

In its essence, Socialism consists in a systematic organization of the collective productive labor of a country, with the investiture of all the means of production in the State, and this emphasizes the distinction between it and anarchy. Anarchy is opposed absolutely to the idea of a social compact. It is opposed to the existing social organization, not simply because that organization is unsuited to industrial development, but, above all, because it is a compulsory organization.

All authority of one man over another, all authority of Society collectively over the individual, also the so-called judicial authority, is, according to Anarchism, an injustice, and indefensible. Right and wrong are mere phantoms of the brain, illusions. Authority in its ultimate analysis can rest only on brute force.

"What," asks the Anarchist, "is the picture presented by your whole system of social order? It is simply this: The one man says to the other authoritatively (the principle is not affected by the numbers): Order your conduct as I prescribe, or I will constrain and punish you. From the pettiest order of the policeman to the legislative behest which extends to the confines of the

land, we see always the same phenomenon of one man exercising compulsion over another." "How is this conceivable?" asked the Anarchist; "how can it be justified?" "It cannot be justified," he responds; "it is insolent violence if any man seeks to restrain my freedom of action—the more so if one is born into such an abandoned force-organization, without his own consent or wish, and compelled to remain there until, perhaps, some one gives him permission to leave."

But is society to be turned topsy-turvy? Would not the absence of all restraint result in universal disorder, in which men, like wild beasts, would turn and rend each other?

Such questions as these are met by the Anarchists with the contention that Anarchism is not anarchy. Anarchy is a condition which may prevail in a social organization when established authority is powerless to enforce its decrees. This was very much the condition of European society during the Middle Ages. The law of the strong arm everywhere prevailed. The existence of Anarchy in this sense is something entirely apart from the question of the form of social organization.

The theory of Anarchism presupposes social order—a condition of society in which men live together in harmony, each seeking his own good in his own way, unhampered by the restraints of his fellows. Proudhon, the modern prophet of Anarchism, contemplated bees and ants and beavers living together in their several communities, in social harmony, each performing his own functions in obedience to a natural law of which he is not cognizant; and he assumes that the same natural law is available for man's guidance in the exercise of all his activities, with this difference only, that while the ant, the bee, the beaver follow the law of nature ignorantly, man is capable of following it intelligently, and anticipating the results of his labors. "One needs," says Proudhon, "only to investigate the natural law of social life to arrive at a comprehension of it." This being accorded, any attempt on the part of one man to regulate the conduct of another by compulsion is superfluous and, indeed, prejudicial, however well-designed. Inasmuch as the industrial activity of every citizen is determined by the natural division of labor, and his reward by the channels of nutrition associated with such labor; inasmuch as the social functions are so related that all work together harmoniously, order prevails along with freedom of action. The legislative regulation of the social organization involves the creation of a privileged class, the oppression and plunder of one member by another; and if the plunder of man by man is robbery, so the domination of one man by another is slavery. Any attempt to interfere with the natural law must tend to destroy the existing harmony under which all co-operate freely and on a footing of equality. "Whoever lays hand on me to control me," he continues, "is a usurper and a tyrant: I declare him my enemy." This is entirely different from the theory of Socialism which accepts all the social and legal restraints prevailing under individualism. Its only quarrel with the existing order is in respect of the partition of the products of industry.

Fabian Economics.—In the March number of *The Fortnightly Review*, W. H. Mallock concludes his criticism of Fabian Socialism, following it into its innermost strongholds, and attempting to turn its position by the argument that Government monopolies, such as the Post-Office and means of communication, or State educational measures, or State provision for the poor; or such other measures as the income-tax, or any appropriation by means of rates or taxes upon private income, and the use of such appropriation for public purposes, such as the providing of free libraries, free education, free pleasure-grounds, free ferries, etc., so far from being of the nature of Socialism, or rather what Mr. Mallock calls "fundamental Socialism," in contradistinction to what he calls "incidental" and "supplementary" Socialism, is in reality the very negative of that Socialism, being rendered possible only by the existence of wealth increased and maintained by the forces of Individualism. And so, he concludes, there is no reason, so far as fundamental principles go, that the most rigid economic Conservative should not outbid the Socialists in their endeavor to secure for the masses supplementary benefits from the State. The Conservatives need not be afraid of the State

doing anything beneficial to the people, so long as in securing the money required for such a purpose, it does nothing to discourage the exercise of that individual ability, which alone can supply the funds necessary to such State beneficence.

Mr. Mallock reinforces the argument that the larger part of our wealth being the product of the ability of the few, and not of the labor of the many, any considerable reduction in the rewards of ability would leave the brainy few without adequate motive for the continued exercise of their powers. This, in fact, is the pivot on which his whole argument rests: Profits, rent, and interest, he contends, are the fuel of industrial ability; the *sine-qua-non* of its efficient exercise.

THE SEIGNIORAGE BILL.

REPRESENTATIVE BLAND'S Bill for coining the seigniorage passed the Senate on March 15, by a vote of forty-four to thirty-one.

It need not be said that this measure would unsettle and endanger the financial situation. With enormous reserves lying idle in this and other cities, it is possible that the country might escape for a time the evil consequences of an act so objectionable. But the President can hardly have a safe adviser with any knowledge of practical business who will not assure him that this measure would greatly increase the distrust which already renders the situation so trying. It might at any moment start a new avalanche of returning stocks and bonds from Europe, for which American markets would find it hard to pay. It might at any moment start a new alarm as to the financial future of banking corporations, like in character to that which caused withdrawal of deposits amounting to several hundred millions within a short time last year.—*The Tribune (Rep.)*, New York.

Like every measure affecting the currency for the last fifteen years, except the repeal of the Sherman Act, the Bland Bill is a political measure, and the political motives for the action taken on this, as on the others, are discreditable to those who have yielded to them and dangerous to the country. In the House, Democrats voted for it who were afraid of the silver vote in their own districts. In the Senate, the Republicans first tried to bring it up in a shape to block the Tariff Bill, and the Democrats, to baffle that game, pressed it promptly beyond the amendment stage and forced definite action upon it. When it came to a vote it received the same sort of support that it had in the House, most of it from fear of the silver vote, and very little from any conviction that it was a sound measure.—*The Times (Dem.)*, New York.

From whatever general point of view this measure is regarded, it is an abortive and utterly futile legislative enterprise. It will not restore silver to equal partnership with gold, and the wildest advocate of the white metal does not pretend that it will. It will not even strengthen the position of silver, but, on the contrary, if it should become a law, it cannot fail to weaken it as an element in our complex circulation.—*The Sun (Dem.)*, Baltimore.

By these presents, Congress makes known to all men the portentous fact that it favors the issue of fiat money; that it proposes and intends, unless prevented, to flood this country with a limitless paper currency, as baseless and likely to become as worthless as the assignats of the French Directory or the Continental bills of our own Revolutionary period. That is what the Bill amounts to, and that is what makes it the most dangerous threat the malign conspiracy between the Democrats and the "more money" men has yet brought forth.—*The Telegraph (Rep.)*, Philadelphia.

A more reckless breach of the public faith has never been attempted by an American Congress. A more perilous step has never been taken.—*The Times-Star (Rep.)*, Cincinnati.

The measure cannot too speedily become a law. Fair-minded examination of its provisions shows how unfounded is the gold-bug charge that it creates fiat money. If fairly administered, this law will avert the necessity of any further bond issues and will accomplish that necessary replenishment of the currency which the failure of the Democrats to live up to the latter half of

their silver clause in their platform leaves unprovided for.—*The Times (Dem.)*, Chicago.

Taken by itself, we do not anticipate that the addition of \$55,000,000 to our currency will break us or even cause serious disturbance. But the measure is a step in the wrong direction, after we have set ourselves right.—*The Union (Rep.)*, Springfield, Mass.

Whether the President vetoes it or not, the Silver Seigniorage Bill which has now passed both houses of Congress by decisive majorities should not have, and probably will not have, any disturbing effects.—*The Republican (Ind.)*, Springfield, Mass.

It is a dishonest Bill, a bungled and equivocal Bill, a perilous, pernicious Bill.—*The Courant (Rep.)*, Hartford, Conn.

We do not see any great reason that the "sound-money" advocates should be either alarmed or distressed over the prospective addition of the Bill to the statute-book.—*The Times-Democrat (Dem.)*, New Orleans.

POPULAR ELECTION OF SENATORS.

A COMMITTEE of the House of Representatives has voted to report a joint resolution for a constitutional amendment providing for the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people.

The proposed amendment would do more to restore the good name and ancient fame of the Senate than any other single step. The people are the safest depository of political power.—*The World (Dem.)*, New York.

The United States Senate is coming to be in an attitude of permanent contempt of the people. They are all too patient, but this sort of thing cannot go on forever.—*The Pioneer Press (Rep.)*, St. Paul.

Intended by the framers of the Constitution as a check upon the more radical and capricious action of the Lower House, the Senate has proved itself on more than one occasion more radical and capricious than the more popular body. It will be remembered that the country was saved from free coinage by the wisdom and patriotism of the House of Representatives, which defeated the Free-Coinage Bill passed by the Senate.—*The News (Ind.)*, Indianapolis.

Not only is the Senate corrupt itself, but also it corrupts our

Legislatures. It is no longer a mere menace. It is an established evil that is surely destroying the fabric of our governmental system. It must be checked or it will destroy the government. The Senate must be reorganized or abandoned.—*The Sentinel (Dem.)*, Indianapolis.

The Senate as it now exists is undemocratic and un-American. It is opposed to the fundamental principle of popular Government, equality of rights, and the demand of the hour is for its reform. This may be a difficult problem, but it is not beyond solution. Some way must be found to make it at least a representative body, amenable to the will of the people.—*The Herald (Dem.)*, Chicago.

It is bad enough for the legislation of the country to be menaced by the political freaks of the Senate, who probably hold the balance of power between the two parties; but when to these freaks may be added a lot of stock-gamblers of both parties, who unite to delay legislation when the country is waiting in painful anxiety for action, the conclusion is irresistible that statesmanship has fled from that body, and that the great interests of the nation are at the mercy of freaks and gamblers.—*The Times (Ind. Dem.)*, Philadelphia.

THE BRAZILIAN REVOLUTION.

THE civil war in Brazil is apparently nearly at an end. Early in the week President Peixoto had given notice that he would attack the insurgent fleet with his ships. The attack took place, but the rebels did not return the fire. Admiral da Gama and his officers had taken refuge on the Portuguese corvette *Min-dello*. He has asked permission to retire to Buenos Ayres; but this permission has been refused by the Peixoto Government, and the matter may lead to international complications.

Da Gama was not, however, the real head of the revolution. Admiral Mello is the master-spirit. This officer has succeeded in establishing a Provisional Government in Desterro, with Frederick G. Lorena as its head. The insurgents are firmly established in the States of Santa Catarina, Parana, and Rio Grande do Sul. The Provisional Government has asked to be recognized as belligerents, and it is thought that Admiral Mello sacrificed the ships which were cooped up in Rio de Janeiro harbor with a view of preventing Peixoto from using all his land forces to advantage.

Admiral da Gama made a fatal blunder as soon as he assumed the leadership of the revolt in Brazil and took command of the insurgent fleet in the harbor of Rio in November last. He was so confident of victory that he announced that the object sought for in the revolt was the re-establishment of the Empire! All hope of success for his cause vanished with this shortsighted announcement. His original blunder has been ruinous to his cause.—*The Sun*, New York.

By every act and profession of friendship, and by every service it could properly render, the Government at Washington exhibited its desire for the triumph of the Brazilian Republic over the disloyal insurgents. The President's course and the course of the Department of State and of the Department of the Navy have been wise, prudent, and praiseworthy from the beginning.—*The Times*, New York.

The firm conduct of the Federal authorities at Washington, and the plucky if not quite regular course of Admiral Benham at Rio, have done as much as the tardy menace of Peixoto to quench the hopes of the exiled pretenders. It was made apparent by President Cleveland that not only would our guns protect our merchant marine in the harbors of Brazil against the insurgents, but that we had gathered there a fleet large enough to enforce the Monroe doctrine should that become necessary.—*The Herald*, Chicago.

Alleged Yankee Duplicity.—Great dissatisfaction reigns in Canada because the awards of the World's Fair Jurors have been reversed, by which the Canadian exhibitors are deprived of some prizes which they consider due to them. *The Empire*, Toronto, expresses itself as follows on this subject:

The "bunco" game played by the American authorities on the Canadian exhibitors at the World's Fair is an earnest of the treatment which Canadians generally would receive were they so weak and foolish as to agree to annexation. It is better to avoid such a Government, rather than to seek closer relations with them.



THE KILKENNY CATS.

Great fun for Grover. He hangs them up, and then goes shooting.

—Judge.

ITALY'S POSITION.

IT would be a bad thing for Germany if she were forced to depend upon Signor Crispi, says the *Zukunft*, Berlin. He has been the champion of pretty nearly every political view. He has delivered wonderful speeches in praise of the Triple Alliance, and has, afterward, said that "the Italians, instead of defending nationalities, have become the *gensdarmes* of a new 'Holy Alliance.'"

Italy needed the help of a strong Protestant Power to break down the worldly power of the Papacy. That struggle has been won, and even if Italy wished, she cannot assist Germany very much. King Humbert reigns, with his valise packed, ready for departure. He only lengthens the days of his dynasty by a wise policy of non-interference. To Germany, it is a matter of little importance whether Crispi or Giolitti is Premier in Italy. It is a ruined country, and new political combinations are needed.

Italy has been ruined by becoming a great Power, says *United Ireland*, Dublin. The enormous expenditure on the army and navy which she has entered into as a member of the Triple Alliance has brought her to the verge of bankruptcy. The idea of United Italy, for which so many Italian patriots died, has become a fact; their end has been achieved, but the cost is now being found too heavily oppressive. It is obvious that some great and radical change is impending in Italy. Either a revolution will take place, which will drive King Humbert from his throne, and lead to the formation of a Federal Republic, in which, for instance, Lombardy and Sicily will have to provide the expenses of their own administrations, or else Italy will have frankly to acknowledge that she cannot longer bear the burden of being a Great Power and a member of the Triple Alliance.

It cannot be doubted, says the *Bangkok Times*, that it is in the interest of Italy's welfare that she should remain a member of the *Dreibund*.

It may be asked whether such a policy can be expected from the present Cabinet, and if financiers will be willing to assist Italy out of her financial difficulties. To the latter part of this question we can almost definitely reply: Yes. Germany, Austria, and England too clearly recognize the danger of a Franco-Italian Alliance to refuse rendering assistance, if the Italians themselves will only evince a clear recognition of what is needed and comprehend that the *Dreibund* secures to Italy her independence and freedom as a Great Power.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* says that Premier Crispi intends to use half of the gold reserve of the Italian banks, about fifty million dollars, to cover part of Italy's foreign debt, including ten millions advanced by the Berlin bankers. Most of this gold will find its way to Vienna. The *Börsen-Courier*, Berlin, does not think it will be possible to carry out this plan, and a failure would hurt Italy's credit.

L'UOMO FATALE.

THIS is the designation ascribed to Crispi by a writer signing himself "An Observer," whose paper in *The Fortnightly*, London, March, contains a severe arraignment of the distinguished Italian statesman, whom he charges with reckless violation of all constitutional restraints. If the Italian Government claims to be a constitutional monarchy, with parliamentary representation, then, he asks, why are all the restraints limiting a constitutional sovereign broken through? When, he continues, the King of a Constitutional Italy violated the Constitution by refusing the Zanardelli Cabinet, because it did not promise acquiescence in his own views, the country should have protested for the sake of the constitutional principle involved in it. It was the first step toward absolutism, and, having been allowed to pass unchastised, every succeeding week has seen worse and continual violations of the Constitution and the Code. "*L'uomo fatale*," as the Italian people call Crispi, was summoned to rule, and the result has been the abolition of all liberties and safeguards of the body politic, and the substitution of secret, irresponsible, and absolutely despotic tribunals and secret agencies. As the writer of these lines foresaw last month, the revolutionary movement has been crushed by military force, with a brutality and injustice which, were the scene Russia or Austria, would cause monster

meetings of indignation in London. English opinion, led by *The Times*, *The Post*, and other journals, is deaf and blind to tyrannies in Italy, while it would be the first to denounce similar tyrannies in any other nation. English opinion does not choose to understand, and does not desire to be forced to understand, that Italy is, at the present time, as completely ruled by an unscrupulous despotism, and by sheer use of the sabre and musket, as Poland is at this hour, or as Austrian Venetia was earlier in the century; and that Italy presents the same spectacle of prisoners, purely political, being hustled through the towns, manacled by handcuffs, and chained to one another,—lawyers, land-owners, merchants, editors, men of education, probity, and of honorable life being yoked with the common criminals and the hired bravos. It is difficult to understand how and why this shameful outrage upon decency and liberty fails to alarm the friends of Italy. In Italy, itself, the people are paralyzed with fear.

Let the English people picture to themselves what would have been the verdict of Europe, if England had dealt with Ireland as Sicily has been dealt with; let them imagine a cordon drawn around the whole island; ingress and egress forbidden under pain of arrest, telegrams destroyed, approaching vessels fired upon; the whole population forcibly disarmed; no news permitted to be dispatched from the interior to the world at large; thousands of men thrust into prison on suspicion, while their families starved; absolute secrecy, absolute darkness and mystery covering irresponsible despotism. Let the English people imagine such a state as this in Ireland, and then ask themselves what would be the verdict of Europe and America upon it. We are told that the island is pacified. So is a blindfolded and garroted creature pacified; so is a murdered corpse pacified.

Foreign speakers and writers predict Crispi's success; but what success is possible? The enforced acceptance of additional taxation? The quietude which, in the body politic as in the physical body follows on drainage of the blood, and frequently presages the faintness of death? The passive endurance of martial tyranny by a frightened nation whose terror is passed off as acquiescence? These are the only things which can be meant by the success of Francesco Crispi. In this sense, but only in this sense, he may succeed.

Outdoor-Relief: Is It So Very Bad?—In *The Contemporary Review*, London, March, W. A. Hunter, M.P., goes into an elaborate criticism of the accepted theory on which the English Poor-Law is based, namely, that "indoor relief" is so unattractive to the great bulk of the poor, that a man must be really very destitute before he asks for assistance on the terms which it involves, and that, although the indoor pauper costs, perhaps, twice or three times as much as would suffice for outdoor relief, the additional cost is more than made up by the smallness of the numbers who can be induced to accept this form of help. The object of Mr. Hunter's endeavor is to discover what is the comparative effect of a niggardly and a liberal system of outdoor relief upon the amount of pauperism, and what are the comparative costs of the methods of administration under the two systems. To this end, he arrays apparently all the available statistics bearing directly on the subject, and as the result of a closely reasoned argument, advances the view that the real problem for Poor-Law reformers is not the abolition of out-door relief, but the abolition of the workhouse.

The New Aspect of the Woman Question.—In *The North American Review*, March, Sarah Grand, author of "The Heavenly Twins," presents the "Woman Question" in a new and instructive aspect. The man of the future, she tells us, will be better, while the woman will be stronger and wiser. To bring this about is the whole object and aim of the present struggle, and with the discovery of the means lies the solution of the Woman Question. Man, having no conception of himself as imperfect, from the woman's point of view, will find this difficult to understand, but we know his weakness, and will be patient with him and help him with his lesson. It is the woman's place and pride and pleasure to teach the child, and man, morally, is in his infancy. There have been times when it was doubted whether he was to be raised, or woman was to be lowered, but we have turned that corner at last, and now woman holds out a strong hand to the child-man and insists, but with infinite tenderness and pity, upon helping him up.



BRAVO! DAVID! HIT HIM AGAIN!

It is hoped that this effective Drama, with Dr. Parkhurst as David and the Metropolitan Police as Goliath, will continue to hold the boards. — *Life*.

THE POLICE INVESTIGATION.

THERE has nothing as yet transpired that looks as though either party were purposed to secure a complete uncovering of facts. Republicans are more anxious to protect corrupt Republican officials in this city than they are to protect the city itself; and Democrats, ditto. — *Dr. C. H. Parkhurst, in The City Vigilant, New York*.

The plain-speaking abilities of Dr. Parkhurst are coming to be recognized justly as one of the most valuable of the forces which make for righteousness in this community. His ex-

periences of the past few years have served to open his eyes very widely in regard to the tricks of politicians, and whoever else may be deluded by those tricks now, he never is. — *The Evening Post, New York*.

Thus far there has been no sign of any honest intention to go into this matter in the interest of the public or to discover any police wrong-doing except such as may aid the political purpose. This kind of investigation promises no good to the public. It does not look to reform. It aims only at the perpetuation of the grievous evils which it was hoped might be laid bare by the committee and corrected by legislation. — *The World, New York*.

LETTERS AND ART.

THE FUNCTION OF ART.

VLADIMIR L. SALAVIER.

AMONG the literary reactions of the recent times is that in favor of the doctrine of "pure" art, or "art for art's sake." This may be an excusable reaction from the extreme opposite doctrine of utilitarianism, but it is wiser to avoid either extreme and take a rational view of the sphere and function of art.

When the irrational utilitarians ask what utility there is in Poushkin's work, and they are told indignantly that Poushkin is a "pure artist" and that poetry need not be useful, being above utility, such an answer is neither satisfactory to the opponents nor true, and can only result in reciprocal misunderstanding. The just, and real answer is very simple: Poushkin's poetry, taken as a whole, has been and is highly useful, because the perfect beauty of its form intensifies the action of the spirit in forming it, and that spirit is beneficent, elevated, and vital. If the adherents of "art for art's sake" meant by their formula merely that artistic creation is a special manifestation of the human spirit, which satisfies a special need and has its own special province, they would clearly be right. But they go much farther: they distinctly deny the existence of any substantial bond between art and other human lines of activity, and the necessary subordination of the artistic to the general aims of human life, claiming that art is self-sufficient and independent of everything else. Instead of the autonomy of art, which would be legitimate, they preach an esthetic separatism.

It is futile for the adherents of esthetic separatism to seek shelter behind the very subtle distinction which some have tried to draw. Admit, say these, that art is interwoven with other human activities, and that all of these are subsidiary to the final purpose of historical development, but this purpose is not within finite comprehension, and is being accomplished without our knowledge and co-operation; it cannot, therefore, determine our own practical attitude toward any particular province of activity. In other words, let the artist be an artist and think only of esthetic beauty and perfection of form, let there be nothing of importance to him in the world outside of his art.

This argument, though intended to exalt art, in reality profoundly degrades it, places it on a level of the factory-worker who is obliged to spend all his life on the production of a small part of a mechanism without concerning himself about the mechanism as a whole.

It is true that the final purpose of progress is unknowable, but no such knowledge is required to enable us to put our shoulder to the wheel of evolution and participate in the historical process. It is sufficient to have a general conception of its trend and tendency, and such a conception even the most confirmed separatist may form if he will turn indications and data, not to evil instincts and prejudices, but to those inductions from history which reason and conscience alike corroborate.

Despite all deviations, interruptions, and reactions to which progress is liable, in spite of the acute manifestations of militarism, national exclusiveness, anti-Semitism, "dynamitism," etc., it remains indisputably true that the movement of progress has been from cannibalism to humanity, from might to right, from isolation of hostile groups to general solidarity.

The honest pessimist who is disquieted by the retrogressive phenomena of our time can be convinced that these very phenomena plainly testify to the irresistible character of the onward movement of history. Here are two examples from different spheres pointing to the same moral: There appeared in Germany a talented author (unfortunately known now to be of unsound mind) who proclaimed the doctrine that sympathy is a low emotion unworthy of a self-respecting human being, that morality is fit only for servile natures, and that humanity does not exist, but simply two distinct classes of lords and slaves, demi-gods and half-beasts. The superior, he told us, were allowed to do everything, while the inferior were bound to serve and obey them. Well? These ideas, upon which the subjects of the Pharaohs acted and

which the savage African tribes of to-day entertain, were received in civilized Europe as something refreshingly new and original. They had a grand success, but it was a *succès de surprise*. Does not this prove that we have not only passed, but even forgotten, the stage of development in which our ancestors lived and moved? Their real beliefs have for us the charm of a novelty. That there is no danger whatever of an actual reversion to that past stage becomes certain upon considering that besides the two classes of which Metzsche speaks,—proud lords and obedient slaves—there has appeared a third class—of slaves that are not at all servile or obedient, that is, of slaves that have ceased to be slaves and that will refuse to submit. And this class is so numerous and strong that it has almost swallowed the other two. And this class has not the least intention of rehabilitating the order of their remote ancestors.

The second example is found in modern militarism. In spite of the universal preparation for war and the immense resources, there is unusual reluctance to engage in war. Everybody feels that under modern conditions of industrial and political interdependence of nations, it will be impossible to localize and confine the war within any given territory, and, on the other hand, that the destructiveness of the next war will be so appalling as to render another war physically and morally impossible. Hence, in spite of all our militarism, either no war will take place, or if one does occur, it will be the last. Militarism is making war impossible. International conflicts will come to an end, just as conflicts between provinces and cities within the same nation have ceased.

Local history shows us how national consciousness has been evolved, while general history shows us that all humanity is gathering around the center of Christian civilization and that the feeling of unity and solidarity is growing in spite of all obstacles.

Thus do we perceive that history has a purpose sufficiently definite to enable us to aid in its realization. We can determine whether a given doctrine or tendency accords with or traverses this grand historical purpose, and treat it accordingly. But if this is true, where does a special branch of human activity obtain the right to isolate itself, and decline to further the general aim and tendency of humanity? What is the basis of esthetic separatism? No, art is not for art's sake, but for the sake of the fulness and richness of life, which includes the element of beauty of course, but in integral relation to its other elements.

To deny the imaginary isolation of beauty and art from the general movement of life, to establish the truth that artistic activity has no superior and independent object, but simply serves in its own way, by methods peculiar to itself, the more general purpose of human existence, is the first requisite toward a true positive system of esthetics.—*Viestnik Evropy, St. Petersburg.*

THE MALEFICENT ASPECTS OF KNOWLEDGE.

THE recent progress of Anarchism must be a heavy blow to those who believe that knowledge is necessarily beneficent, that "to know all is to pardon all," knowledge by itself being the original source of mercy. In Anarchism, we have knowledge, and knowledge of the "right kind," that is, scientific knowledge based upon facts and experience, working pure evil. The new explosion of criminality could not have occurred without a wide diffusion of chemical knowledge. To make Anarchists formidable, and therefore, in fact, to produce Anarchists, it was necessary to find a means of scattering death among whole classes, and from a distance—invisible death as it were, such as the Greek poets attributed the power of shooting-out to the gods—and this means has been supplied by science, which in this instance has proved itself the pitiless foe, as it has so often been the beneficent friend, of humanity. If the spirit of Anarchism spreads, and the recipes for making bombs become a little more widely known, we may yet be able to set the discovery of high explosives against the discovery of chloroform, and to doubt whether scientific research does, on the whole, more evil or more good. In truth, it does neither, knowledge being neither more nor less than a force which produces good or evil according to the character—which is not material—of the man who possesses it. The modern notion, that knowledge has in itself something Divine, is as false

* The greatest Russian poet.

as the ancient notion that it has in itself something diabolic. You can rob by the aid of chloroform, as well as relieve pain. We doubt very greatly whether culture by itself tends to make men merciful, whether its usual tendency is not to separate those who possess it from their fellow-creatures. There will be an exclamation among our readers at this, because, as it happens, an intense development of pity for the masses has accompanied the rapid strides recently made in the acquisition of knowledge; but there is no necessary connection between the two. The instructed have often been the cruel. It might easily happen that beneficence and knowledge did not advance *pari passu*, and that the fully cultivated became a caste filled with contempt and even hatred for the ignorant masses below, who would be ruling without liking or even understanding them. There are forms of ignorance for which, those who have knowledge, have in their hearts very little mercy even now, such as breaches of sanitary laws—nobody knowingly makes himself unhealthy—defiance of the educational laws, and all that series of ignorances which is betrayed in the practice or the fear of witchcraft. Hundreds of men in England, which is a merciful country, would treat those who consult witches as they treat thieves. The kind of feeling which made General Nicholson flog his worshipers springs naturally out of culture, and if culture became agnostic, as it probably will in France, it might acquire a very dangerous kind of force. Nor even among the humble, who comparatively never will be cultivated, is knowledge only pure good. They grow more civilized, but they grow also more esurient. Let us even assume that they grow gentler, though the whole history of Anarchism suggests a grave doubt in that respect; gentleness is compatible with most of the vices and many of the crimes of men. Highway robbery may die away while forgery increases, and fraud take the place in criminal history so long usurped by theft. It is not by the ignorant that great frauds are perpetrated, any more than it is by the ignorant that detonating bombs are either designed or made. There is a kind of ignorance which is a preservation of character, as there is a kind of knowledge which slowly saps it.

We are then in favor of arresting, or at least delaying, the pursuit of knowledge? Nothing of the kind. We are convinced, on abstract grounds, that his intelligence was given to man to use, and that he has no right to shrink from using it for fear of consequences which he cannot regulate; and we see, from concrete evidence, that knowledge and mankind have, when we consider cycles and not years, advanced together. We would educate all negroes in the world to-morrow if we feared that the first consequence would be insurrection against the whites; and make every laborer equal in knowledge to a graduate, even if his first act on attaining his degree was to throw down his tools. Men cannot prophesy, and the consequences of doing right must be left to a higher power to settle. All we wish to do is to protest strongly against the tendency to a laudation of knowledge as in itself beneficent. It is no more beneficent than steam. It is not the fact that knowledge increases, but the shouting about the fact, that is so detestable, because it is so false. There are a hundred things which man is the better for not knowing—if it were not so, we should have a very different diffusion of intelligence, and, we may add, in all probability a more extensive revelation.—*The Spectator, London.*

"SAMSON AND DELILAH."

AFTER waiting fifteen years, there has been produced at the Grand Opera, Paris, this superb work, assuredly one of the most beautiful, if not from the point of view of the poem the most dramatic, which has been offered on this stage for many years. It was heard and seen for the first time, translated into German by Herr Richard Pohl, at Weimar, on the 2d of December, 1877. Thence it made the tour of Germany, but was yet unknown in France save by fragments given at concerts, when the Director of the Theater at Rouen took it into his head to offer it to the public on the 3d of March, 1890. Only now, however, has the work secured at the Opera the place which it deserved.

The opera has three acts. The first is laid at the city of Gaza in Palestine, then under Philistine rule. The Hebrews, at prayer and in dejection, are encouraged by *Samson*. Then enters *Abimelech*,

Satrap of Gaza, who reviles the subjected Hebrews, and in turn is defied, and at length killed by *Samson*; then in Scene V. the Hebrews are singing their songs of deliverance. Scene VI. brings us the house of *Delilah*, who enters with her maidens. *Samson* sees her, is enchanted, is warned by an "aged Hebrew," and the act closes with *Delilah's* song, "My heart I'll surrender." Act II. is mainly occupied with the loves of *Samson* and *Delilah*, the interference of the high priest of Dagon, who urges *Delilah* to betray *Samson*, the whole culminating in the betrayal, which takes place in private. Act III. brings us to the prison at Gaza, and the festival in the Temple of Dagon.

It is easy to perceive that, by its subject, the work belongs as much to oratorio as to opera; it may be called a scenic oratorio. The musician, however, has treated the subject with a breadth of conception, a power of inspiration, which make it one of the most beautiful works he has written. It would be just to say that M. Saint-Saëns had studied Wagner when he wrote the score of "*Samson and Delilah*;" and he has done well to imitate the German master. If he has borrowed the use, very moderately, of the *Leitmotiv*, if he has given his orchestra more symphonic work than he was wont to do fifteen years ago, the work is none the less French in form and design. M. Saint-Saëns cannot be accused of being a reactionary musician; but he is acquainted with, and respects, the classic traditions.

The musical interest of Act I. is concentrated in Scene V., where the Hebrews praise Jehovah, in great somber phrases, almost in unison, at times wholly so, to an orchestral accompaniment elaborated with a perfection of art. The total result is very impressive; but it should be regarded as an object-lesson in the possibilities of instrumental music rather than an illustration of choral work. The female chorus, with which *Delilah* and her companions enter, is likely to become popular. It is a delightfully evasive melody, with a charming orchestral accompaniment.

"*Delilah*" is written for a contralto, and the music affords great artistic opportunities.



MME. DESCHAMPS AS "DELILAH."

duet in fugue style between *Delilah* and the *High Priest*, a page of oratorio, in the manner of Handel.

The honors of the interpretation fell to M. Vergnet, whose pure voice and chaste style did wonders with the part of *Samson*. Madame Jehin-Deschamps acquitted herself well as *Delilah*, and M. Lassalle represented the *High Priest*. The other parts are not of much importance.—*Revue Encyclopédique, Paris.*

THE opera of "*Richard III.*," by Salvayre, has been produced in Rouen with tremendous success. It is said to be a production of the first rank, and bound to be heard in all the principal opera houses of Europe.



M. VERGNET AS "SAMSON."

THE LITERARY GUILLOTINE.

THE material guillotine with which the authorities of the Republic lop off the heads of murderers, Anarchists, and various other kinds of blackguards, does a useful work. Few persons, besides those decapitated—these last are always likely to object—have any fault to find with the machine which puts out of the way people whose artistic and mathematical taste leads them to describe parabolas by throwing bombs, and to ornament their fellow-beings with scars.

There is, however, another kind of guillotine, the operation of which is not so generally approved. This other guillotine cuts off, not heads, but characters, selecting almost invariably as its subjects those who have been a long time in their graves, and depriving them of everything which we find most attractive. Thousands of persons, especially the young, must have been deeply pained when, some years ago, this literary guillotine did its work on their old friend William Tell, and demonstrated that the famous hero had been for centuries masquerading in a costume not belonging to him; that the story about his shooting the apple from his son's head was pure fiction, the propagation of which deserved the severest reprobation.

Now, this infernal machine is at work on another favorite, and, although he never was baptized, yet we have known many Christians in the flesh whom we would rather see subjected to the operation. Among the heroes of the past, few have ranked higher in popular estimation than Saladin, the Sultan of Egypt and Syria. The executioners have not been able to deal with him as they did with poor William Tell, and demonstrate that he never existed. It cannot be denied that Malek-al-Nasir Salah ed-Din Abu Modhofer Yusuf, to give him all his names, was as real a personage as George Washington or Napoleon Bonaparte. It is equally certain that he was born in a castle on the Tigris, in 1137, and died at Damascus, in 1193, on March 4, the day which our brethren of the United States have chosen as the date for the inauguration of their Presidents. No one can dispute that the Egyptian monarch did a deal of fighting, and caused the shedding of a great deal of blood. As a result of this sanguinary state of things, by 1185 his empire extended from Tripoli in Africa to the Tigris, and from Yenien on the Arabian Sea to the Taurus, the Latin kingdom of Jerusalem being alone independent of him. To this kingdom of Jerusalem we are greatly indebted, for out of the contests concerning it has sprung what has greatly endeared him to us. It was in these contests that Saladin showed himself, as we have been brought up to believe, the pink of chivalry. Alongside of him, as a master of politeness, Saint Louis, Richard Cœur de Lion, and other patterns of chivalry are rude barbarians. How our hearts glowed within us when we read of the high-bred courtesy with which the Egyptian Sultan treated Guy de Lusignan, King of Jerusalem, after he was captured at the battle of Tiberias! With what a thrill of joy we learned that at the battle of Arsuf, fought on St. George's Day, in which the Moslems were routed, Saladin, seeing Richard of the Lion Heart, fighting on foot, sent him his own horse as a present! We cherished the memories of these glorious acts, for surely they were patterns for youth in all ages.

On these and numerous like incidents of Saladin's life the literary guillotine has fallen. There have been two executioners. One of them is an Italian, Signor A. Fioravanti, in a study entitled "Il Saladino nelle leggende francesi e italiane del medio-evo." The other is M. Gaston Paris, of Paris, in the *Journal des Savants*. These writers have unearthed a host of old documents, the authenticity of which, many will grieve to learn, is unimpeachable; a Latin poem, which has come down to us complete and which must have been composed in 1187, a little before the taking of Jerusalem—a piece, without doubt of Palestinian origin, inserted by Richard, Canon of the Church of the Holy Trinity of London, about 1200, in his Introduction to the French poem of Ambrose on the Third Crusade; and a number of other documents. These play havoc with Saladin's character. We can no longer regard him as the pink of chivalry, outdoing in that respect the masters of chivalry, including the Knights of the Round Table.

All the same, we shall not be surprised if the beautiful fictions

which have clustered about the name of Saladin survive this onslaught. Truth is mighty and will prevail, no doubt. To this rule, however, there are exceptions, and it is not wholly improbable that the dead Saladin will come out as victorious over his living executioners as he did over those who opposed him in his life-time.—*Revue Critique d'Histoire et de Littérature, Paris, January.*

Drinking in German Universities.—This is the title, slightly scandalous, but altogether original, of a discourse delivered on the 13th of October, 1893, before the Directing Committee of the German Universities by Professor Binz of the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Bonn. The subject, unfortunately, is not new. The Italian philosopher Giordano Bruno, says the Professor, who, in the last half of the Sixteenth Century, visited a certain number of German universities and taught at Wittenberg and at Helmstaedt, eulogizes Germany highly as a center of scientific instruction, and places it above other nations in this respect. He goes on to say, however: "In German universities drunkenness is honored, and classed among the heroic virtues. The man who can swallow and keep down the largest quantity of liquor is considered a prince among his fellows." The Professor deplores that so much of this feeling of the time of Bruno still prevails, although matters have improved somewhat. He proposes several remedies for this state of things. Among others, is that of altering the present practice of making examinations only at the end of a course of study. He thinks that all the Faculties should introduce the system practised in the Faculties of Medicine, that of holding examinations from time to time through the whole duration of the University career. Having in mind that an examination will be held, say, every three months, the students will have less leisure, and will see the necessity of keeping their heads in good order, by drinking very moderately, or not at all.—*Revue Internationale de l'Enseignement, Paris, February.*

The First-Edition Mania.—The craze for first editions is not by any means a recent one, although it may be said to have now reached its extremest form of childishness. Time was when the craze existed in a perfectly rational form, and when the first editions in demand were books of importance, and books with both a history and reputation, while their collectors were scholars and men of judgment. Now, every little volume of drivelling verse becomes an object of more or less hazardous speculation, and the book-market, itself, a Stock Exchange in miniature. A good deal of this is the direct outcome of the artful machinations of a few of the trade, who, losing, perhaps heavily, on certain classes of book-investments, attempt to make up the deficiency by "working" the market in other directions; and, so far, they have met with results very satisfactory to themselves; but the morality (or otherwise) of the whole affair is open to question. The real literary advantages of a modern first-edition are in the majority of cases far outweighed by those of the second or even later ones; for the first issue (to say nothing of its being often the last) is generally the worst. The "limited edition" is the most recent development of the first-edition mania. The book-sellers, not the public, are the true patrons of this limited-edition craze. It is simply sickening to read of these flatulent little *biblia abiblia* selling for big prices, while such superb masterpieces of the Aldine Press as a vellum copy (one of three known) of Cicero's *De Officiis* go for £5; similar copies of the Greek grammar of Lascaris, for £6 10s; the *éditiones principes* of Herodotus, or Strabo, for £3 15s each; of Horace, for £1; of Plato, for £7 10s; and of hundreds of others which may be cited. In fact, this trafficking in limited editions, and the first-edition craze generally, is nothing more or less than barefaced gambling from beginning to end.—*William Roberts, in The Fortnightly Review, London, March.*

BILL NYE'S "Comic History of the United States," shortly to be published by the Lippincotts, will reveal a fact hitherto overlooked by historians. The fact is that General Howe, at the beginning of the Revolutionary War, decided to capture Brooklyn first, in order that he might have a place to sleep in while taking New York.

ILLUMINATED MANUSCRIPTS.

THE custom of illuminating manuscripts seems to be as old as manuscripts themselves. It may be that illumination is a survival of the age of figurative writing. An illuminated manuscript is one which is "lighted up" with colored decorations in the form of ornamental initial letters or borders, or painted miniatures, or all these combined.

The Egyptian papyri, relating to ritual, as old as the Eighteenth Dynasty, are ornamented with vignettes or miniatures, attached to the chapters. They are designed in black outlines or are painted in primary colors in *tempera*. The "Books of the Dead" are very copiously illuminated with painted miniatures, both in the form of ornamental borders, also with larger compositions which occupy the whole depth of the roll.

It is difficult to say to what extent illuminated manuscripts were known among the ancient Greeks; but they were certainly not uncommon in Rome toward the close of the Republic.

The Byzantine style dates from the time when Christianity had become the religion of the State. In Russia and other eastern parts of Europe this style still exists, though in a sad state of decay. It is most remarkable for its gorgeous colors and quaint forms.

The Carolingian class of manuscripts combines many different influences, Frankish, Classical, Oriental, and English, all modified by the Byzantine love for brilliant colors, shining gold and silver, and purple-dyed vellum.

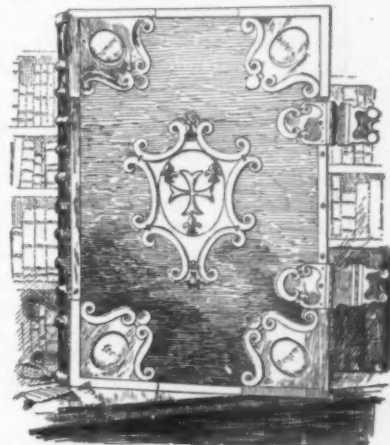
The wonderful beauty of the Celtic "Book of Kells" is largely to be attributed to the intricate interlaced ornaments in which each line can be followed in its windings and found never to break off or lead to an impossible loop of knotting. The artist must have had a distinct intellectual enjoyment in his labor, such as a skilful mathematician feels in working out a complicated geometrical problem.

Among the Anglo-Saxon manuscripts those of Winchester and Glastonbury are the finest. In these, solid color in great variety of tint is used. But the school was only a weak imitation of the debased classical style of Italy. The Norman Conquest put an end to it. The Anglo-Norman manuscripts which follow are, however, much in the same line.

The special beauty of the French illumination is the exquisite

ter, foreshadowing that marvelous climax of manuscript art which was reached in the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Centuries.

Leaving out of consideration the Oriental illuminated manuscripts and coming down through the decadence of the art of illumination to the age of printing, we find illuminated manuscript becoming scarce. Few specimens are worth considering. Yet, after printing had become an established art, there are a few fine specimens. Among these we mention a marvelous "Antiphonale" in the Astor Library, New York City. It consists of 228 pages of stout vellum and is 78 centimeters high and 56 wide—an extraordinary size. It contains 272 small and 53 large miniatures. The first miniature represents Christ in the Virgin's lap just before his burial. It is a masterwork. The second page, which begins the music of the Even-Song for the Feast of the Nativity, has a magnificent border, on the top of which is a representation of the Shepherds at the Cradle. The drawing and color are worthy of Le Brun, to whom it in fact has been attributed, but it does not seem likely that he did the work. The date of the Antiphonale is 1696, and Le Brun died 1690. This manuscript was used in the coronation services of Charles of France. It has heavy brass ornaments on the cover, in which the Orleans lilies play a conspicuous part. On the front brass corners, once gilded, we read *Domine, salvum fac regem*. On those of the other side are the King's initials in interlaced letters. On the whole, the manuscript is unique, not only as regards size but also in respect to the perfectness of the skin, the illuminated work, and the musical notation. Nowhere has the workman been allowed to abbreviate any music or sentence, a fault we often find in the old manuscripts. The greatest care has evidently been taken in the preparation of pigments. Our illustration shows the manuscript from the outside, and a richly illuminated page. All the lettering is in burnished gold, and the colors are as fresh to-day as if they were laid on only yesterday.



THE ANTIPHONALE—SHOWING THE BINDING.



ILLUMINATED PAGES OF THE ANTIPHONALE.

treatment of architectural frames and backgrounds. The loveliest Gothic forms are introduced, with the most delicate detail of tracery, pinnacles, canopy-work, shafts, and arches, all being frequently executed in gold, with subtle transparent shading to give an effect of relief.

The Eleventh Century was a period of artistic decadence, yet we find in certain places in Germany, a very distinct artistic revival in illuminated manuscripts of the finest decorative charac-

ter. The entire number of natives returned as knowing English is only 386,000, and this includes schoolboys. Only 4 per cent. of these reach the Universities, and the results of the University examinations still further reduce the number. It is startling to find that, of every hundred students

Education in India.—In *The Asiatic Quarterly*, London, Mr. J. Beames calls attention to the fact that the Indian Census Report devotes a chapter to Education. From it, we learn that 12 millions can read and write, while three millions are learning, and 246 millions are entirely illiterate. The Census Commissioner is, however, in error as regards the education imparted at village schools, which he says does not include reading or writing, but merely the learning by heart of portions of the Koran or of Hindu Scriptures. The real fact is that in the open-air village *path-shalas* or schools, by whatever name locally known, reading, writing, and the elements of arithmetic—the "three R's," in fact—are very efficiently taught. Of the 15 millions who are returned as "literate" and "learning," approximately three-quarters of a million only are females. Small as this proportion is, it is nevertheless an increase, upon the last census, of about one in a thousand. Among the

higher castes in Bengal, and among the Parsees, instances are now not uncommon of ladies being not merely taught, but highly educated; and both races can boast of really talented authoresses. The entire number of natives returned as knowing English is only 386,000, and this includes schoolboys. Only 4 per cent. of these reach the Universities, and the results of the University examinations still further reduce the number. It is startling to find that, of every hundred students

who presented themselves for matriculation at the three great Universities, 52 failed in Calcutta, 73 in Madras, and 74 in Bombay. Of the small proportion that succeed in getting in, 34 per cent. in Calcutta, 26 per cent. in Madras, and 51 in Bombay failed to graduate. As a result, the really educated population amounts to 213,000 out of 287 millions, or less than one in a thousand.

Esthetics and Ethics.—Professor Bavalt, of the College of the City of New York, lately delivered a lecture on the above-named subject before the Society of the New Age, Montclair, N. J. From the report of the lecture in *The Montclair Herald*, we take the following:

Esthetics is the science which treats of our beauty-loving faculty. Its object is beauty; its product is art. Beauty is the formal manifestation of a meritorious idea; it is a fusion which is delightful to our whole being, without any previous conception, consideration of end or personal interest. Beauty is beauty only when both its expressive harmonic form and its true and good contents are in accordance with the eternal laws of our mind.

Art is beauty taken from nature or from the mind, idealized by thought, humanized by emotion, ennobled by a righteous will, stamped with the pleasing "impersonal personality" of the artist, and harmoniously embodied in material shape. Art is, in other words, the beautiful expression of a right impression. It is the idealization of the real, and the realization of the ideal.

The sublime is a transcendent degree of beauty, in which the idea expressed so far predominates over the form, that the harmony seems broken, and the soul overwhelmed in the presence of a grandeur that cannot be conceived. That is why the sublime produces awe and an ardent aspiration toward the Infinite.

Grace is control of the body by the spirit. Grace is both cause and effect of the economy of force and harmony of action, revealed in the ease and freedom of our positions and movements; it excludes painful effort on one hand and precipitancy on the other. Grace, being the triumph of spirit over matter, is only found in spiritual beings or in their works and manifestations. When inanimate things are graceful, they are so only by association.

The ludicrous or comic is the incongruousness or lack of harmony between the abstract conception and concrete reality.

The ugly, like the false and the bad, is not a positive, but a negative thing; it consists in the absence of harmony.

Hand-Craft in Colleges.—It may be considered as demonstrated that health and beauty walk hand in hand with skill and strength, while scholarship and learning are not excluded from this vigorous companionship. The experience of a single generation in the systematic development of manly sports gives us reason to believe that if, during the coming decades, colleges would encourage hand-craft as they have been promoting arm-craft, leg-craft, and chest-craft, corresponding gains would be secured. Already, to some extent, the value of hand-craft is recognized in some of our higher seats of learning, but usually as the ally of some pursuit which is more or less technical. In a good institution, nobody in these days learns chemistry from lectures alone. Practice in a laboratory must be secured. The physician must be able to handle delicate instruments of precision. The astronomer must guide his glass. The biologist who cannot with manual skill collect his material from the ocean depths is land-bound; if he cannot adjust his microscope he is blind; and if he cannot make a drawing of what he sees he is dull and obscure, for words will not convey to others that which may be represented by a few clear lines. All this is hand-craft—good as far as it goes. Yet is not the country ready for further progress? Is it not time to advise with emphasis, perhaps to require, that every one who desires a liberal education shall be taught to draw? Let the lessons be learned where they may—in the school, the household, the art-institute, or the college; but let the colleges see that they are learned, for they require the arts of scriptorial expression.—*Daniel C. Gilman, in The Cosmopolitan, New York, March.*

CUVIER's descendants have given several cases containing the papers of the great naturalist to l'Académie des Sciences, also a cast of his face taken just after death. They also have given it two busts, one of Georges Cuvier and one of Georges-Frédéric Cuvier.

BOOKS.

KIDD'S "SOCIAL EVOLUTION."

WE do not remember having heard of Mr. Benjamin Kidd. That he is a practised writer is certain. He appears to be an Englishman, though as to that we have no positive information. At all events he has produced a remarkable work,* which deserves careful reading and consideration.

Mr. Kidd holds in the strongest way the doctrine of evolution as applied to society, believing as fully as any devotee of science that man is developing in spite of himself, or at least without his own conscious aid, toward an ideal social condition which he has not yet realized. This condition is not Socialism; a system which, if it could be realized, would, at the best, secure material comfort, and would demand, as its first condition, a limitation of numbers, even if that could only be attained by infanticide, and which, by abolishing competition, would necessarily abolish progress, of which competition, now bloody, now peaceful, but always effectual, is the instrumental method. The condition reached will not even be one of positive social equality, but of "equal social opportunities," toward which Western mankind, or, as we should prefer to say, the whole white race, have ever since the Reformation been steadily fighting their way. That form of equality demands, of course, a grand rise in the condition of the working class, which can only take place at the expense of the higher, who have succeeded, usually without consciousness, to the position of the older military or semi-military masters of the social fabric. So far, however, from this change taking place through the "ugly rush" so often prophesied, it will probably take place, Mr. Kidd thinks, in the area occupied by Western mankind, and especially in England, for reasons assigned, gradually and peacefully, owing to the operation of an evolutionary force which is habitually forgotten by scientific thinkers.

This force is religion. Mr. Kidd, who does not give the remotest hint of his own standing among the creeds, except that he is a Protestant who believes that the Reformation removed a tendency to the stereotyping of thought, maintains that the oldest and strongest of the evolutionary forces which urge man to pursue a path toward an unseen goal is not his reason, but a desire which often overpowers his reason, and is never in the agnostic sense "rational," to discover a supernatural basis for his permanent rule of conduct. This desire or instinct acts—sometimes directly against the man's own wishes—as his motive-power; and in proportion as it is obeyed, a race accretes the qualities which make it durable and successful. It springs not from the intellect, but the heart, and is so effective in its attraction, that even Mormonism, which, though a monstrous form of belief, is still a religion that bases itself on a supernatural sanction, has had more success in founding a community obeying its own principles than Positivism, which, though a belief, lacks the essential element of a religion. The white race gratified this desire by adopting Christianity, which became its motive-power, and since it received a new stimulus from the Reformation, has moulded character till the race which received it is incomparably the most efficient on the globe. It is the evolution of character, not of intellect, which secures efficiency. The Greek was a far more intellectual being than the Jew; and the Greek passed, but the Jew remains. The Frenchman is probably distinctly the superior of the Teuton in intellectual qualities, but the Teuton is covering the earth, and the Frenchman slowly dying away. The reason is that the evolutionary potency of the instinct or desire for religion has formed in the Teuton, and especially in the Anglo-Saxon, a character so powerful that its mere touch without war has extinguished some races, like the Tasmanian, and that even strong laws prove impotent to secure to other races, like the negro of the Southern States, anything like equality.

In the character thus developed throughout Christendom, though in unequal degrees, altruism has been born, and, as Mr. Kidd holds, is the effective cause of the great social changes which have taken place, and which are still at hand. For Mr. Kidd maintains that but for the operation of this force, the

* "Social Evolution," by Benjamin Kidd. 8vo, pp. 348. New York and London: Macmillan and Co. 1894.

"power-holding classes" could and would keep their power; that they are not nearly so overmatched as they were in the Middle Ages; that the more high education spreads the more they are reinforced, the gulf between educated and uneducated being as deep as the gulf between officer and private; and that if they used their intelligence and wealth unscrupulously, they would still hold their old supremacy. Only they cannot do it. The spread of altruism has destroyed their capacity for inflicting the necessary cruelties; they can no longer endure others' sufferings, and they have lost confidence in the righteousness of their own position. They will, therefore, gradually concede all that is necessary to the new society, toward which the whites are marching, and which they will reach in peace; though in some countries, notably France, where the desire for a supernatural sanction for conduct is less vigorous, there may be episodes of sanguinary conflict. Already the power-holding classes have surrendered, without a battle, all political power; already their one avowed motive in all changes is the good of the majority, and already they have given up the slightest claim derived from caste to a monopoly of the land. Already also they have conceded everywhere outside Russia universal education at the general cost, and already they show a strong disposition to concede large additions to the expense and the range of popular culture. They will concede all else that a people growing as altruistic as the cultivated will ask, and this in the same regular and unspasmodic way, in a rhythmic march as it were, and not by jumps. Authority will not die, but will hasten on the recognized effort of society and, indeed, Mr. Kidd assigns to authority one remarkable function. He declares, truly enough, that the richest regions of earth are still in possession of races in whom character has not developed; and believes that the white race, strengthened and softened, will take upon itself their administration in the way, and with the results, we see in India and Egypt. They will rule, but for the good of those unnumbered millions.

Mr. Kidd supports every proposition with a mass of evidence. It is possible to criticize his speculations from many points of view. No criticism, however, can deny the fact that he has broken through the chain of the idea that evolution is the result of reason and circumstance alone. He puts in a very clear light the propositions that Reason could never have evolved Christianity and that circumstance has always been opposed to the rise of altruism, which is now the dominating social force.

INSECTS AT HOME.

THE householder, as he makes his nightly perambulation with a view to bolts and bars, is well acquainted with an insect which, though familiar, is apt to arouse fear rather than contempt in the mind of the average female domestic. He is probably unaware, however, that, under favorable circumstances and with luck, he might come across about one hundred different species of insects. At least that number, we are told by Mr. Butler, an English scientific writer, in a book,* recently published, are temporary or more permanent guests in our houses. Some of them—indeed many of them—hail from foreign parts; the cockroach, to which we have just referred, is an alien, who has migrated to Great Britain, and very likely sailed thence to the United States. The native home of the most common species of cockroach is Asia; and, like the earliest human inhabitants of that region—according to the general view at any rate—has turned his face westward. "About four centuries ago," Mr. Butler thinks, was the period when this emigration began. Even so recently as the end of the last century, it was apparently a rarity rather to be carefully placed in museums than indiscriminately crushed out of existence; for Gilbert White mentions that he observed "an unusual insect" in a chimney closet, termed by one of his neighbors a "black-bob." Mr. Butler surmises that even now there may be remote and happy villages into which no cockroach has ever penetrated; but this seems doubtful.

The cockroach is regarded as a successful colonist. There is no defenseless larval period threatened by all kinds of foes. The

young insect leaves the egg, to all intents and purposes, an adult, able to scuttle away at the least alarm, and able to browse upon any substance that comes handy. Apart, however, from his general objectionableness in domestic relations, the "black beetle," as he is often called, is a creature not without interest. This popular name, as is not unfrequently the case, is an entire misnomer; the insect is neither black nor a beetle. It belongs to a lower order, which seems to come as near as does any living insect to the original and uncivilized parent of all insects. It is, perhaps, for this reason, that it inspires terror. Mr. Butler tells us that a few years ago a ship's cockroach walking down Oxford Street, London, was observed to have way made for it by all the passers-by. The most ancient insect flourished in the "Silurian Age," and appears to be an undoubted cockroach, named *Palaeoblattina Douvillei*. In the later carboniferous rocks, cockroaches constituted more than one-half of the entire insect fauna. There were about sixty species of them. Mr. Butler, however, does not trouble himself much about these fossils. He finds the living cockroaches quite enough for him.

Another chapter is devoted to the unmentionable insect (the one that crawls), which is also a settler in Great Britain and the United States. Englishmen, however, have reason to be proud of the fact that the flea is a native product of the British Isles. The former insect was first noticed in the year 1503; but the location of its original home seems to be involved in obscurity. It is now, like the cockroach, a citizen of the world.

A less obtrusive, though hardly less tiresome, household foe is an insect which has been called the book-louse. The popular name is libellous, for it is not in any way parasitic, but leads a free existence. Its favorite food is the paste used in binding books and in lining drawers. Fortunately, it has a voracious foe in the little book-scorpion, a minute creature with a pair of disproportionately large claws, exactly like those of the scorpion.

Perhaps more domestic annoyance is caused by the clothes-moth than by any other of the insects which Mr. Butler enumerates. The evil reputation of these small moths has been extended to anything in the shape of a moth. Even the largest and fattest of *Noctua* or *Sphinxes*, which occasionally find their way into rooms in the evening, are as relentlessly, and with equal futility, pursued by the housekeeper as is the most obvious clothes-moth. The word "moth" is productive of even more excitement to the mistress of a house than was the word "donkey" to Miss Betsey Trotwood. If these ladies, however, will study Mr. Butler's little manual, they will find better ways of coping with the enemy than the one most in vogue; to pursue the adult insect in its evasive flight about the corners of tables and chairs is productive of more contusions to the heads of the pursuers than diminution in the number of the moths; but if the fact that these insects lay eggs from which emerge caterpillars be well kept in mind, their destruction would be greatly facilitated. If carpets, furs, and other objects which afford sustenance to the caterpillars be regularly and well beaten into the fire, the eggs, or at least the young caterpillars, will perish before they have had time to do much harm.

A HISTORY OF GERMANY.

WHEN Bayard Taylor wrote in 1874 his "History of Germany" for general readers and high schools, he made no pretensions to much research. Taking the most accessible authorities, he constructed a book, which is fairly comprehensive, so far as it goes, and gives a reliable account of the German race from their appearance in history about 330 B.C. to the end of the Franco-Prussian war, out of which grew the new Empire. Taylor's facile pen makes his narrative agreeable. Well acquainted with the audience he was writing for, he is not sparing in the use of striking anecdote and picturesque incidents. The book is none the worse for being a drum-and-trumpet story of the old-fashioned style, in use before historians thought it incumbent on them to treat of evolution and to consider history from a more or less scientific point of view. A useful work has been done in publishing a new edition* of the History in an excellent form. There has been added a chapter of a dozen pages by Taylor's widow, who gives a fair summary of the events which have occurred in the German Empire from 1871 to 1893. The value of this edition is increased by a Chronological Table of German History, seven maps, and a portrait of the present Emperor.

*"Our Household Insects: An Account of the Insect-Pests Found in Dwelling-Houses." By Edward A. Butler, B.A., B.Sc. (Lond.). London: Longmans, Green, & Co.

*"A History of Germany from the Earliest Times to the Present Day." By Bayard Taylor. With an additional chapter by Marie Hansen-Taylor. New York: D. Appleton & Company. 1894.

LITERARY NOTES.

"MARCELLA," Mrs. Humphry Ward's new story, which is to be published in London by Smith & Elder and in New York by Macmillan, will be a shorter novel than "David Grieve," although, like it, the forthcoming tale will be divided into five books.

In the first number of the *Revue de Paris*, appear some interesting and heretofore unpublished letters by Balzac. They are addressed to the young Madame de Hanska, who seventeen years later became his wife. These letters are effusive and more or less romantic. He dwells on his own ideas, and describes the people he meets. In answer to a charge that he tried the effect of hashish and opium on his intellect he writes: "The only drunkenness I ever experienced was caused by a cigar forced on me by Eugene Sue. It enabled me to paint drunkenness among the Italians. Eugene Sue is a good sort of young fellow, who likes to parade his vices, is wretched because his name is Sue, and lives in luxury to make believe he is a grand person."

RIDER HAGGARD has taken to farming in the Waveney Valley, England, and he is said to be so scientific that his crops are worth about one-quarter of what they cost him.

A LETTER was recently delivered at the Bible House, New York, as we learn from *The Bible Society Record*, which bore the following directions: "Mir Giovanni Diodati, Societa Biblica Americana. Italian. Nonp. 32mo. New York City." The name was not recognized as belonging to any person employed in the building, but could be readily identified as that of an eminent Italian divine who lived three hundred years ago, and whose translation of the Holy Bible into his native tongue was printed in 1607. His name happens to appear on a title-page of an Italian Testament published by the society, and the writer of the letter, who had a copy of that book and desired to obtain the entire Bible, sought to accomplish the purpose by writing to the translator and affixing the society's imprint to make sure of its reaching its destination.

BISHOP POTTER of New York in a recent interview advocated the founding of a Westminster Abbey in the United States. Hearing of the Bishop's views on the subject, Mr. E. C. Stedman sent word that he should be most happy to kill off the first ten poets for the Poets' Corner.

THE public has long been accustomed to have an annual drink bill; the nation's book bill comes with something of novelty and perhaps also a more legitimate interest. With the object of obtaining some idea of the amount of money spent in England every year on books, a *Daily Chronicle* representative has interviewed two London publishers, Mr. Andrew Chatto and Mr. W. Swan Sonnenschein, and the statistics are remarkable, although of course no claim to exactness is made. Mr. Chatto, assuming that the annual turnover of publishers is five millions sterling, adds £750,000 as retail booksellers' profits, and £500,000 spent on second-hand books, with the result that he estimates the nation's book bill at £6,250,000—a trifle compared to some of our other national bills. Mr. Sonnenschein, while admitting the very great difficulty of getting at the true figures in such an estimate, is less sanguine than Mr. Chatto. He assumes that we spend £1,800,000 on new literature, a similar amount on not new literature, and one million overturn in second-hand books—a total of £4,600,000. It will be noticed, says *The Publishers' Circular* (London), that there is a difference of over a million and a half sterling between the two calculations, although Mr. Sonnenschein is careful to explain that his figures are probably below the actual amount. Taking Mr. Chatto's figures, therefore, as approximately correct, will the British nation be surprised at the generous support it gives to literature? One hundred and forty millions on drink—six millions on books!

A CORRESPONDENT of the Paris *Figaro* declared that it was Mr. Gladstone's intention to learn the Basque tongue, in order to study the Basque literature. One difficulty in the way of Mr. Gladstone would be that there is no Basque literature. One of the few books published in it is a translation of the "authorized version" of the Bible, the translator of which was Prince Lucien Bonaparte, who died a few years ago in Bayswater. And now it appears that the Basques do not understand the dialect which the Prince made use of. Voltaire, in speaking of Basque more than a hundred years before the Prince attempted his translation, said: "The Basques say they understand each other, but I don't believe them."

ONE of the best misprints which has occurred for some time, writes Mr. Smalley to *The New York Tribune*, may be found in *The London Times*, apropos of the new *Revue de Paris*. That periodical, we are told, is edited by "M. Gauderax Long, the able dramatic critic of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*." The person in question is, as most readers of French literature would know, M. Gauderax, and the sentence as written was: "M. Gauderax, long the able, etc." etc. But some of the evening and provincial papers faithfully reprinted the error, and some of them added remarks of their own on "M. Long." The proof-reading on the English press is, as a rule, careful, and serious errors are infrequent, but even a proof-reader is human and therefore fallible at odd moments.

M. VERESTCHAGIN, the Russian painter, is coming out as the author of a novel, entitled "The War Correspondent." The book is to appear simultaneously in Russia and Germany.

CANADA promises to offer notable treasures to future historians of this continent. The Archives Department at Ottawa now presents for reference 1,200 volumes of original correspondence, and many hundreds of copies of documents bearing upon the history of the New England colonies, Acadia, French Canada, and the more Western regions. The British War Office handed over to the department some time ago eight tons of valuable historical material, comprising 400,000 official documents. Canada has set aside

\$6,000 for the purchase of historical papers. The work of collection began in 1872 with three empty rooms and very vague instructions.

"SOON after Victor Hugo's death," says a Paris journal, "the Mayor of Passy, in whose *arrondissement* Hugo's house stood, declared in a theatrical fashion that it should never go into the hands of strangers, that it should become a Mecca for the entire nation. To-day, it is true, there is a marble slab above the door recording the name of the former famous occupant. But below it is the prosaic announcement, 'This house is to let or for sale.' If one enters the house he finds it is empty; no longer a library, no working-room, and the garden neglected."

ROBERT BUCHANAN's latest dictum is that in nine cases out of ten contemporary praise implies a sacrifice on the writer's part to contemporary prejudices. "I think," he adds, "that more than one pet of the parterres (Mr. R. L. Stevenson, for example) might have done fine work in literature but for the constant assurance of the critics that such fine work was being done. I think that there is no more certain hallmark of intellectual mediocrity than the approval of the mob of gentlemen who criticize and puff with ease."

A MOST interesting exhibition is now open in the Musée de Vienna. This consists of a collection of upwards of 10,000 Egyptian papyrus documents, which were discovered at El Fayûm, and purchased by the Austrian Archduke Rainer several years ago. The collection is unique, and the documents, which are written in eleven different languages, have all been deciphered and arranged scientifically. They cover a period of 2,500 years and furnish remarkable evidence as to the culture and public and private life of the ancient Egyptians and other nations. They are also said to contain evidence that printing from type was known to the Egyptians as far back as the Tenth Century B.C. Other documents show that a flourishing trade in the manufacture of paper from linen rags existed six centuries before the process was known in Europe. Another interesting feature in the collection is a number of commercial letters, contracts, tax-records, wills, novels, tailors' bills, and even love-letters dating from 1200 B.C.

ART NOTES.

VERSAILLES has been reopened to the public with a new gallery of paintings, chiefly portraits of great persons of France by Nattier. There is a portrait of Boileau by Rigault, likenesses of Charlotte Corday and Mme. Roland by Boucher, and a study by David for his portrait of the Empress Josephine. The idea is to place at Versailles the portraits of those who frequented the palace under the Bourbons and Napoleon.

THE Press Club of Manchester, N. H., is agitating the question of an equestrian statue to General John Stark of the Revolution for the park in which General Stark is buried. The United States Senate has passed an appropriation of \$40,000 for the monument, but the House has not yet concurred.

FRANCE, having decided to issue a new series of postage stamps to represent the situation of the country politically, has intrusted the designs to a committee, to which belong two sculptors, two painters (Bonnat and Chavannes), and two engravers.

THE City of Cleveland, Ohio, will celebrate its centenary year in 1896, and *The Cleveland Plain-Dealer* proposes a monument, to be erected two years hence. The town has already a monument of bronze and stone to Moses Cleaveland, the founder. "A magnificent shaft, surmounted by a figure representing the City of Cleveland, or some pile of enduring granite and bronze, even an imposing gateway at Wade Park, would serve admirably," says this paper.

IN the current number of *Archivio Storico dell'Arte*, Rome, Doctor Gustavo Frizzoni has one of a series of studies on the Museo del Prado at Madrid. Although this incomparable collection of pictures has been visited by a number of specialists, including Morelli, Doctor Frizzoni is the first to furnish a complete account, from the point of view of the most advanced criticism, of its Italian masters. As literary heir and executor of Morelli, he has used the latter's notes to aid him in the searching analysis made of the works exposed, and the results at which he has arrived are likely to find universal acceptance. In Madrid, everything depends on distinguishing between what, for want of a better term, must be called autographic pictures by a given master, and such as are merely of his school, or are attributed to him by pure accident. Signor Frizzoni reduces the number of genuine Titians from forty-two to twenty-four, the Veroneses to two, the Raphaels also to two. No greater service can be done to the reputation of an artist than to relieve it of the second and third-rate works attributed to him, and the same process puts the public out of danger of squandering its emotions on bad art.

IN 1896 the Exposition Millénaire Hongroise will be opened. The Government intends at that time to inaugurate a permanent historical Hungarian Museum, to contain historical representations and objects illustrating the thousand years' existence of Hungary as a state. Countess Aurèle Desseffy will publish at that time a work in five volumes giving a full description of everything Hungarian. The committee of arrangement consists of Countess Albin Czaky and MM. de Radisch, Emich, Szana, Arpad Fesztai, and Szendrei.

THE proposed Art-Historical Institute in Florence is now a certainty. The public contributes liberally since Prince Leopold von Hohenzollern started the subscription list with 1,000 M. Count Lanckorowski of Vienna has given 5,000 M. and Dr. Sarre of Berlin 1,000 M.

THE *Salon spécial des Peintures de Sport* is this year to exhibit in the Palais de l'Industrie, Paris.

SCIENCE.

DEPARTMENT EDITOR. - - - ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK, PH.D.

AUTOTOMY.

IN an address communicated by M. Frederick to the Academy Royal of Belgium, December 16, 1892, and published in *Cosmos* (Paris), February 17, 1894, that distinguished scientist took for his subject a class of facts of animal life which he characterized as quite as interesting as mimicry. This is autotomy, or self-mutilation, an act by which animals succeed in escaping their enemies even after they have been seized, and when all hope of escape seems gone. They have been known to tear off the extremity seized, and regain their liberty by the heroic amputation of the captive member.

More than one of us will recollect some attempt made in boyhood to seize a lizard basking in the sun. Generally, the lizard escapes; sometimes, however, he is seized, for the most part by the tail. The capture is none the less an illusion; the tail is certainly left in the hand, while the lizard, profiting by his captor's discomfiture, makes good his escape. The slow-worm exhibits the same peculiarity of fragility of the tail; hence the scientific name *Anguis fragilis*.

It has long been known that the vertebræ of a lizard's tail have an exceptional structure; the middle of the tail is traversed by a transverse partition which is not ossified. It is always at one of these points of least resistance that the rupture is effected. This anatomic arrangement was held to account satisfactorily for the facility with which all the lacertians effect the rupture of the tail, and naturalists have been content with the explanation.

One day I had the curiosity to measure the force necessary for the rupture of the tail of a dead lizard, and found that it gave way at a strain of 490 grams; the animal weighed 19 grams. Frenzel tried a similar experiment on a large species of iguana (*Tupinambus teguixin*) in Central America, and found that it required just as much force to wrench off the tail as the leg; but the living iguana, when seized by the tail, divests himself of it almost without apparent effort. Studying this remarkable phenomenon, I came to the conclusion that the rupture of the tail performed with such facility by the living animal is an active phenomenon, caused by muscular contraction. Frenzel and Contjean have confirmed this view, and the latter has described, in detail, the action of the muscles in securing the result.

It is known that the voluntary activities of man and of the higher vertebrates cannot be engaged in without the intervention of the gray matter of the cerebral hemisphere. The behests of the will originate in the brain, and are transmitted by the motor-nerves to the muscles in which they cause the contractions which insure the desired movements. Remove the cerebral hemispheres from an animal, and by the same stroke you suppress all psychic manifestations and, of course, all voluntary movements. In this state, the involuntary or reflex movements, as they are termed, still persist; at least, as long as the nervous centers from which these movements originate, notably the spinal cord, remain intact. What then of the curious fact of a lizard tearing himself away from his tail? Simply this, that the movement is a purely reflex one, an act in which the will of the animal has no part. In fact, the lizard is capable of autotomy after the cerebral hemispheres have been removed, and, consequently, after the suppression of all intellectual manifestations. Contjean has shown that the nervous center which presides over the act of rupture is situated in the spinal marrow, at the point of articulation of the hind legs, and that an animal cut in two immediately in front of the point of articulation of the hind-legs is still able to throw off his tail.

Experience has clearly demonstrated that the act of a lizard in throwing off his tail is unintentional. By means of a plaster, I attached a line toward the base of the tail of a freshly-captured wall-lizard, placed him on a rough surface to enable him to get a good hold, and held him by the line. In this case all his struggles to free himself were vain. On pinching the extremity of the tail, the rupture was effected by the usual mechanism, although the line prevented the animal getting away. The experi-

ment was varied, and admitted of no other conclusion than that the rupture is effected by mere excitation of the centripetal nerve of the tail, which has its origin in the lumbar vertebræ, and is purely a reflex act, independent of any intelligent design of the animal to liberate himself. The mutilation of lacertians thus effected is not permanent; the tail grows again. The natives of Argentina say that the iguanas eat their own tails during the period of hibernation, and it is by no means incredible.

Autotomy is not confined to lacertians, but is very common among Crustaceans and insects, in which it is generally the legs that are disengaged. Something nearly akin to it is witnessed also in vertebrate animals. Frenzel says that if one seize a *lérot*, (a species of dormouse) roughly by the tail, the animal escapes, leaving the skin of the tail in the hand.* The wild bird, too, when caught by the tail, will divest himself of it, although the muscular effort necessary is more than he could exercise voluntarily. The feat is in all cases accomplished by a sudden rigid contraction of the muscles, and a special anatomical arrangement prevents any flow of blood from the point of rupture.

If we now ask the question, "What is the signification of autotomy?" the evolution theory appears to afford the only reasonable explanation. It may be assumed that autotomy was primarily a voluntary act, originating in the instinct of self-preservation.

THEODOR BILLROTH.

BY the death of Prof. Dr. Theodor Billroth, during the night of February 6, one of the brightest lights of medical science, the third in the distinguished triple-star Langenbeck-Volkman-Billroth, was extinguished, says the *Illustrirte Zeitung*, Leipzig.

Billroth was born on April 26, 1829, in Bergen-on-Rügen, where his father was a clergyman. He received his early education in the Griefswald Gymnasium, and from 1848 to 1852 he studied medicine in Griefswald, Göttingen, and Berlin, under many distinguished masters, and manifested especial interest in the experimental pathological work of Ludwig Traube. In 1853, he became Langenbeck's assistant in the surgical clinic in Berlin, and soon drew the master's attention to the zeal with which he prosecuted microscopic-anatomical and histological researches, the importance of which in practical surgery was thoroughly appreciated by Langenbeck. He thus started on a career which opened up a new era for surgery. During the seven years of his stay in Berlin, he showed a great versatility, investigating the evolution of the chick in the egg; the epithelium of the frog's tongue; the network of the spleen; and the structure of mucous polypi, which he traced to their origin in the mucous membrane. Embryonic study guided him to the evolution of the blood-vessels and to a clearer apprehension of the mode of disease-formations, in which department of medical science he became a recognized authority. In 1857, he was called to Griefswald as professor of pathological anatomy, but, happily for surgical science, he declined the proffered honor. Two years later, he accepted a call as ordinary professor and director of surgical clinic at Zurich, where he remained until 1867, when he passed to a similar appointment in Vienna. His labors in Switzerland were so important that his "*Klinische Berichten*," his best known work, gives but a meagre conception of what he accomplished: to appreciate this one must read his "*Fünzig Vorlesungen über allgemeine chirurgische Pathologie und Therapie*," a work of standard value, which has passed through many editions and has been translated into several languages.

Lister's epoch-making discovery of antiseptic methods of surgical operation was readily appreciated by Billroth, who was

* This holds good also of the common rat.—ED.



PROF. DR. THEODOR BILLROTH.

one of the first in Germany to recognize its importance, and to give practical effect to it. Step by step, he invaded the thus-widened domain of surgical operation, and to him we are indebted for the introduction of surgical operations to the inner organs, that is, to the organs of the cephalic, the thoracic, and the abdominal cavities, which no one had previously ventured to operate on. All this was in the pre-Kochian era, but here, too, Billroth was a pioneer. His labors on the vegetative forms of the septic cocco-bacteria brought him such a knowledge of the process of wound-infection that he may fairly be regarded as the apostle of surgical-bacterial science.

Two sides of his literary activity remain to be noticed—namely, his writings as military surgeon and as a popular writer on medical subjects. As a memorial of his voluntary service in the Franco-German War, he presented the medical world with surgical letters from the field-hospitals of Weissenbourg and Mannheim (1872), and in 1874 an account of the methods of transporting the sick and wounded in the field and by railway. His writings on the care of the sick, which have been widely circulated, are equally valuable for the home and the hospital.

Billroth was a man of very winning personality and persuasive manner, a man for whom his pupils entertained a warm affection and a loving reverence. Apart from his profession, he was devoted to art, especially to music, of which he was a keen critic. He was also on terms of close intimacy with Brahms, Hauslick, and other musicians of eminence. But science was his field, and he stands before us a type of calm contemplative thought in conjunction with restless, untiring energy.

HOW MICROBES HELP TO FEED PLANTS.

IN a paper published in *Knowledge*, London, March, J. Pentland Smith writes of the character and function of the nodules found on the roots of leguminous plants.

As introductory to the subject, he gives the following short résumé of the ordinary sources and methods of assimilation of plant-food. The essential materials of plant-food are carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen, sulphur, phosphorus, potassium, sodium, etc. This has been determined by an analysis of plant-tissues, and of the living part of the plant—the protoplasm. They must be obtained either from the soil by means of the roots, or from the air by means of the leaves. Experiments have shown that both sources are utilized. The carbon and oxygen are obtained, in greater part from the air, by the leaves, and the soil is the storehouse from which the other elements are drawn. This is rather startling, when it is considered that nitrogen constitutes about four-fifths of the whole volume of the atmosphere, oxygen one-fifth, and the carbon, in the form of carbonic acid, only a fractional percentage. But the fact that plants take up

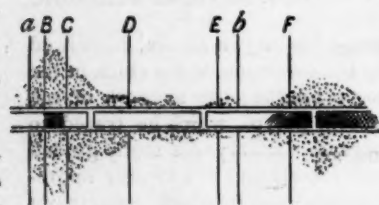


FIG. 1.

A filamentous Alga, on which the solar spectrum has been projected (after Engelmann and Vines). In the water are quantities of the bacterium, *Bacterium photometricum*, which have aggregated themselves in the red-yellow and blue-violet parts of the spectrum. This bacterium is an oxygen lover, and its accumulation at these parts of the spectrum shows that carbon assimilation is proceeding most actively in the regions where chlorophyll exhibits the most marked absorption bands.

coloring-matter of plants—chlorophyll—has the power of breaking up the carbonic-acid, or carbon-dioxide, as it is now generally termed, into its constituent elements—carbon and oxygen—which at once enter into fresh combinations with hydrogen to make woody and cellular tissue, leaving the superfluous oxygen to be again exhaled by the leaves.

An interesting experiment, devised by Engelmann, illustrates

very forcibly the part played by chlorophyll-bearing plants. He projected a fine spectrum of the Sun's rays on a slide containing a thread-like sea-weed and a quantity of a bacterium that has such a passion for oxygen that it collects in its hosts at the edge of the cover-glass, where there is a greater supply of that element. The result was the assemblage of masses of the bacterium in the red-yellow and blue-violet parts of the spectrum, showing that carbon-assimilation was proceeding most actively at these points (Fig. 1). Green plants are thus, by virtue of their possession of chlorophyll, the converters of the unorganized carbon-dioxide of the atmosphere into a form available for plant-food. And in the performance of this function, they convert the kinetic energy of the Sun's rays into a potential form, as Engelmann's experiment clearly shows. This afterward, in becoming kinetic, supplies the motive-power whereby the chlorophyllous plant is enabled to carry on its life-processes, just as the potential energy of a wound-up watch-spring, in changing into moving energy, carries the works of the watch. According to this view, all non-chlorophyllous vegetable organisms and all animals must directly or indirectly prey upon chlorophyll-bearing plants, as these alone can assimilate the carbon which enters so largely into the composition of all living bodies. Hence, all fungi and other plants characterized by the non-possession of chlorophyll, must either be saprophytic (*i.e.*, live on dead organic matter) or parasitic (*i.e.*, prey upon the living bodies of other plants or animals).

During the last fifty years, Sir John Lawes and Dr. (now Sir) J. Gilbert have carried on an elaborate series of investigations in scientific agriculture at Rothamstead. In the course of their numerous experiments, they found that in the case of leguminous crops, such as peas, beans, and vetches, it was impossible to account in the usual way for the whole of the nitrogen contained in them. It was in excess of what could have been derived from the rain or the combined nitrogen of the soil supplied in the manure. An examination of the roots of these plants, moreover, invariably disclosed the presence of nodules of various sizes and in varying quantities, and a chemical analysis of these tubercles showed them to be rich in nitrogen, and at certain periods teeming with minute organisms. Fig. 2 is a reproduction of an actual photograph of the roots of a pea-plant, on which, unfortunately, the nodules are very small. The nitrogen of the air can be the only source of this extra supply of nitrogen, yet, for years past, it had been strenuously denied that green plants have the power of making use of this vast inexhaustible reservoir. These results, however, of two of the experimenters, startling in the extreme, again brought up the question of nitrogen-fixation, and it was attacked by such men as Berthelot, Hellriegel, Wilfarth, and Warrington. A paper from the pen of Lawes and Gilbert appears in the *Transactions of the Royal Society* for 1890. It commences with a summary of the results obtained up to that time, and concludes that, "although the higher chlorophyllous plants may not directly use the free nitrogen of the air, some of them, at any rate, may acquire nitrogen brought into combination under the influence of lower organisms, the development of which is, apparently, in some cases always coincident with the growth of the higher plant whose nutrition they are to serve." The authors then instituted experiments with a view to confirm these conclusions. They state that the fixation of free nitrogen by the growth of plants of the bean family under the influence of microbe-seeding of the soil, and the resulting nodule-formation on the roots, may be considered as fully established.

The importance of this source of nitrogen cannot be overestimated. It suggests a practical and economic method of restoring the fertility of soils exhausted of their nitrogenous contents.

A very interesting fact, in connection with recent investigations of the subject, is that few or no tubercles are formed on the roots of leguminous plants when the soil itself is rich in nitrogen in the form of soluble salts. Indeed, within certain limits, it appears that the formation of these tubercles is in inverse proportion to the supply of combined nitrogen in the soil.

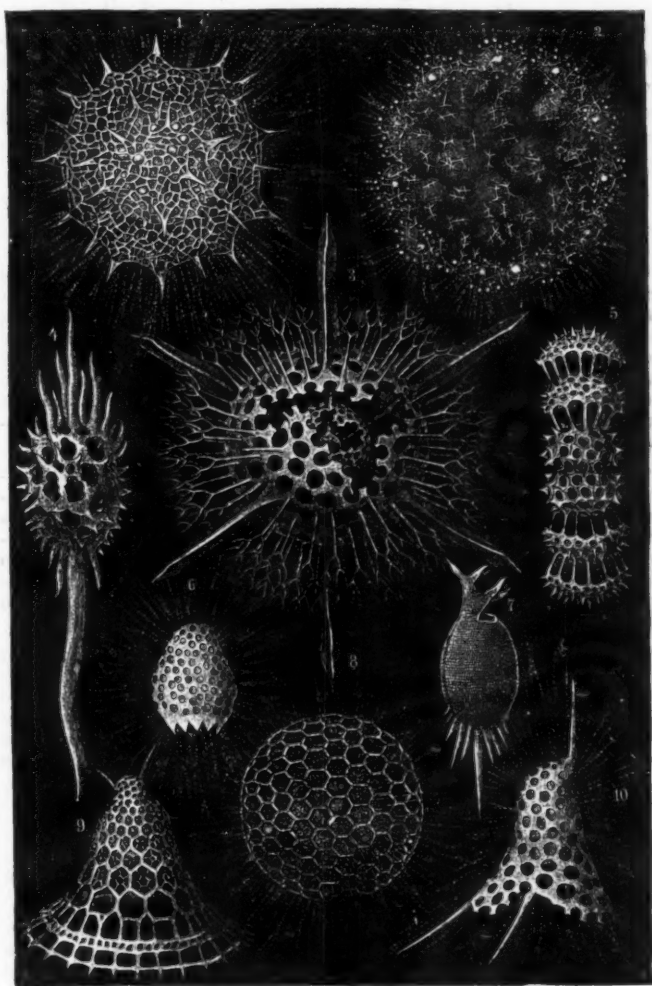


FIG. 2.
Root of pea-plant, showing nodules.

RADIOLARIA.

SOME forty-three years ago, when Professor Huxley was engaged in studying marine fauna on board H. M. S. *Rattlesnake*, he found floating passively upon the seas, whether tropical or extra-tropical, some peculiar gelatinous bodies, mere specks, to which he gave the name of *Thalassicolla*. There were two species, *T. punctata* and *T. nucleata*.

Thalassicolla may be regarded as a type of the Radiolarian structure. The Radiolaria are characterized by having a central nucleated portion surrounded by a peripheral mass from which it is separated by a porous, more or less resisting membrane known as the capsule. Both the mass within the capsule, and the sarcod without, consist of very soft and contractile protoplasm, in which are imbedded colored globules, vacuoles, and other struc-



TYPES OF RADIOLARIA.

tures. Most Radiolaria have a skeletal frame-work of silicious spicules, or curiously designed structures, which, when properly prepared for exhibition afford some of the most beautiful objects in nature for examination under a microscope. The *Polycystina* especially have extremely beautiful forms.

The naturalists of the *Challenger* Expedition found the representatives of this group of microscopic animals to be universally distributed throughout ocean-waters, and their dead remains nearly equally widely distributed over the floor of the ocean. The Radiolarian ooze was brought up from abysses of from 2,000 to 4,000 fathoms. The known forms now contain 739 genera, including 4,318 species, the most of which have been described and illustrated in Haeckel's monumental monograph which constitutes Part XL. of the Report of the *Challenger* Expedition, and extends to three large quarto volumes, the third of which is devoted to illustrations. The forms secured by the *Challenger* have been supplemented from numerous other sources. Professor Haeckel, himself, collected rich treasures in the Mediterranean; Captain Heinrich Rabbe, of Bremen, made a magnificent collection of

those of the Indian Ocean; Dr. John Murray made important collections in the North Atlantic; and Professor Haeckel found another rich source of them in the stomachs of pelagic animals from all seas. The study of the Radiolaria has opened up one of the most wonderful and interesting departments of natural history; and gives new evidence that nature nowhere exhibits more perfection, variety, and wealth of detail than in her smallest works.

Our illustration, taken from *Die Gartenlaube*, Leipzig, gives a selection of a few characteristic forms.

RECENT SCIENCE.

Motochemistry—A New Branch of Chemistry.—In a recent number of THE DIGEST, reference was made to the modern development of stereochemistry, which studies chemical compounds by discussing the arrangement or grouping of their atoms in space. Molinari (*Journal der Praktischen Chemie*, II., xlviii.) proposes to regard the chemical bond between two atoms in a graphic formula, not as fixing the relative positions of the atoms in space but as symbolizing the relative swing or oscillation of the two atoms, or their relative energy. Thus doubly and singly linked carbon atoms differ only in respect to their relative energy, and an unsaturated bond—that is, a bond that has no symbol at one end—signifies that the atom to which it belongs has an excess of energy. To the branch that develops and inquires into relations of this kind he proposes to give the name *motochemistry*.

The Phonograph and Microphone in Medical Studies.—In Glasgow, Ireland, on Friday, February 23, says *The Lancet*, London, March 3, Dr. Macintyre exhibited some interesting micro-phonographic records. The phonograph is not unlikely soon to take its place as an instrument of instruction in medical teaching. Dr. Macintyre was able to demonstrate a number of cough-sounds and varieties of hoarseness due to different pathological conditions; and he has been able by special recording arrangements to register the heart-sounds. Dr. Macintyre also exhibited a microphone enabling a number of students to listen to the sounds of the body at the same time, and also to transmit these sounds to a distance, so that students in a class-room could hear the chest-sounds of a patient in a hospital. The apparatus at present is somewhat too sensitive, but it will doubtless be possible to fit up medical schools so that large numbers of students may be trained at the same time to appreciate the sounds heard within a patient's body at a considerable distance, and to take permanent phonographic records of the same.

Origin of Gold Nuggets.—This has long been a matter of controversy. It was suggested many years ago by Dr. Selwyn that the nuggets grow in alluvial deposits by successive deposition of gold, and this theory has been supported by other authorities. Prof. A. Liversidge, in a recent investigation of the matter, however (Royal Society of New South Wales, September 6, 1893), concludes that although large nuggets may be produced artificially, those found in alluvium have been worn down from larger masses rather than grown from smaller ones, any addition that they may have received from meteoric matter being quite immaterial.

How Do We See?—The exact mechanism of the action of light on the retina has long been a subject of discussion among students of physiological optics. The oldest theory of color-vision that deserves the name—that due to Young and improved upon by Helmholtz—supposes that there are in the retina three separate sets of organs each of which is sensitive to only one of the primary colors—now generally taken to be red, green, and violet. Thus, when all these organs are equally affected the brain receives the sensation of white. A more recent theory, that of Hering, assumes an independent retinal process for the sensation of white, and supposes that as regards the colors, the effects of part of the spectrum are chemically constructive and of others destructive, one color producing a chemical combination in the retina and its complementary color a chemical decomposition. The newest theory of all, due to an American woman, Mrs. Christine Ladd Franklin, is set forth in *Mind*, February and

March. It strives to avoid the difficulties of both these theories, while presenting no new ones. According to it the sensations of black, white, and the intermediate gray tones are fundamental and produced by the dissociation of certain molecules of the retina, which Mrs. Franklin calls the gray molecules. The dissociated atoms have different vibration-periods, and in eyes developed highly enough to perceive color, as in man, they behave according to the wave-length of the light that strikes them, those that give rise to the sensation of red, for example, being torn off only by red light. Thus the eye would have a structure analogous to that of the ear, which has a simple apparatus for hearing noise and a highly complex structure for selecting and appreciating musical notes of almost every possible pitch, within certain limits.

Measuring the Viscosity of Liquids.—At a recent meeting of the London Physical Society, February 9, Mr. Owen Glynn Jones described an ingenious method of measuring the viscosity of liquids by the speed at which a small sphere (usually a drop of mercury) falls through the liquid. Changes of temperature were found to have great influence—in fact, the difference of temperatures of different parts of a liquid could be observed by watching the change of speed of the falling sphere, and Mr. Jones suggests that this be made the basis of a new and delicate thermometrical method. In castor-oil at a temperature of 8° centigrade a water-drop having a radius of one millimeter (one-twenty-fifth of an inch) was found to fall at the rate of one inch an hour.

Problems for the Bacteriologist.—The science of bacteriology, says *The Medical News*, Philadelphia, March 10, is in much the same chaotic state that biology was before the discovery of the law of variation. Then the biologist spoke only of "typical" animals, and ignored the varieties. To-day the bacteriologist does the same. Almost every day something inexplicable happens to an apparently familiar culture, and a given bacterium suddenly, and for some unknown reason, takes on a strange form. One day bacilli of a certain species will show striking irregularities; on another day they will appear plump and regular. Certain of these conditions we look upon as typical; the rest, as mere variations. The pathologist divides bacteria into pathogenic (disease-producing) and non-pathogenic, but he is often shocked to behold microbes, hitherto considered absolutely harmless, suddenly assume active pathogenic properties. The diphtheria-bacillus is said to exist in two varieties, a pathogenic and a non-pathogenic form, but these can be differentiated not by any morphologic peculiarities, but only by inoculation of susceptible animals. The dangerous variety is found only in the membrane of true diphtheria; but the other is found in various benign throat-affections, and in the throats of apparently healthy individuals. The same seems to be true of other bacilli, yet the conditions under which a harmless bacterium may change or develop into a dangerous form are as yet quite unknown, and it may be said that in this direction a new world remains for the bacteriologist to conquer.

Telegraphing Without Wires.—In a recent account by Mr. W. H. Preece (*Engineering*, London, February 23) of his experiments in inductive telegraphy, he tells of a successful attempt to communicate between the mainland at Lavernoch Point, on the Welsh side of Bristol Channel, and Flat Holm, an island three miles distant, no conductor connecting the two stations. The principle of the experiment will be better understood by those who have been troubled with "cross-talk" on telephone-lines, when it is described as nothing but cross-talk on a huge scale, the increased distance between the inducing and induced currents being compensated for by using a powerful alternating current from a dynamo. A gutta-percha cable 600 yards long was laid on the island, and parallel to it on the distant mainland were two wires stretched on 20-foot poles for a distance of 1,267 yards. When the alternating current was passed through the latter, a perceptible current was induced in the island circuit, and there was hence no difficulty in communicating save the single one of signaling the operator to attract his attention. An attempt to extend the communication to another island 5½ miles distant was unsuccessful, though the indications were that it would have succeeded with a more powerful primary current. Messages were also sent between the land and a launch, bearing a similar length

of cable. It was found in this case that when the cable was submerged there was no induction at distances where the induced current was quite marked when the cable was at the surface, and it is supposed that the surface of the sea acted as a reflector of the electro-magnetic waves. In a subsequent trial at Loch Ness, Scotland, it was found possible to transmit speech across the lake—1¼ miles. It has been claimed that these effects are due not to induction but to leakage, but there seems to be no doubt that the former is the efficient agent.

Bleeding of Plants.—A. Wieler (reported in *Journal of the Chemical Society*, February) states that 439 varieties of plants are now known to exhibit this phenomenon, using the term "bleeding" to denote not only the excretion of sap from wounds but also the excretion from leaves, fungi, etc. The phenomenon occurs in all parts of the roots and most above-ground organs. It is much affected by temperature, and in some cases it ceases when the surrounding air is replaced by hydrogen, beginning again as soon as oxygen is admitted, which would indicate that the bleeding is dependent directly on oxidation. Many plants show particular periods during which they bleed, and it is possible, by adding certain compounds to the solution in which the plants are grown, to alter these periods.

SCIENCE NOTES.

THE Rev. Osmond Fisher, an eminent English authority on the physical condition of the Earth's interior, has always maintained that the recent views as to the rigidity of the entire globe are unsupportable. To the argument that were the Earth not rigid there could be no appreciable ocean tides, since corresponding tides in the liquid interior would follow and mask them, he replies that mountains must be regarded as possessing solid roots, extending, like the roots of trees, far into the liquid mass beneath, and that the earth tidal wave, encountering these obstacles, would be greatly retarded, and so would not correspond at all with the ocean wave above.

THE Sixth International Geologic Congress is to be held at Zurich, Switzerland, from August 29 till September 2, of this year. The last of these congresses, it will be remembered, took place in Washington, D. C., in 1890. As on that occasion, provision will be made for extensive geological excursions, covering the regions of the Juras and the Alps. There will be two classes of excursions, one for those who wish to explore thoroughly a limited region on foot and do not object to roughing it; another for those who wish to cover as large a region as possible, going by rail and carriage.

THE first steam vessel on Lake Titicaca, Peru, has just been completed there, at an elevation of 13,000 feet above sea level. It is the twin-screw steamer *Coya*, of five hundred tons, built at Dumbarton, Scotland, taken to pieces, and reconstructed on the banks of the lake. The work of putting together the pieces occupied only two days less than a year. The engineer in charge had to initiate all his men in the smallest details of the work, no skilled labor being obtainable. The launch was witnessed by a large throng, among whom were five thousand Indians.

AN electric-light plant is to be put in at Cairo, Egypt, the contract for establishing the central station having been awarded to a Swiss firm. The Khedive's palace is to have an installation of its own, to be put in by an Austrian company.

AN ingenious lamp has been devised for the use of musicians in an orchestra during a dark change in a theatrical or operatic performance. At the top of each music desk is a cylinder containing two incandescent lamps and having a quarter-inch slit along its entire length. When placed at a certain angle this sheds light over the page, while all around it is dark.

M. MOISSAN, the French chemist who has made black diamonds artificially by dissolving carbon in fused metals and cooling under pressure, has now succeeded, by using iron as the solvent, and cooling by pouring into a bath of just melted lead, in obtaining small, perfectly transparent diamonds, frequently having well-defined crystal faces, usually curved and striated and etched with cubical markings like those of natural diamonds. Owing to the state of strain due to their formation under such high pressure they frequently burst apart spontaneously.

A GERMAN physiologist, Dr. Ullman, claims to have discovered that the red blood-corpuscles of man are spherical.

ONE of the largest monoliths ever cut in this country is the granite column, 41½ feet long, 6½ feet in diameter, and weighing 92 tons, which has recently been successfully transported from Stony Creek, Conn., to West Point, N. Y., for the battle monument at that place. The original block from which the shaft was cut weighed 135 tons.

It is stated that United States Engineer Shunk, who conducted the survey for the International Railway through Mexico and South America, regards the scheme as entirely feasible. The estimated cost for building roadbeds and bridges is \$22,000,000, and it would require ten years' work to complete the road.

NATURAL gas is now used by more than 27,000 families and offices in and near Indianapolis alone.

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE ORIGIN OF EASTER.



EASTER, the anniversary of the Resurrection of our Lord Jesus Christ, has ever been regarded as the great festival of the Christian year. The fact that it always occurs in the Spring, when nature awakes to resurrection life, would be sufficient to account for its widespread popularity; but the history of its observance in the Christian Church, dating from the Israelitish Passover, and connected with a controversy which existed in the Early Church between the Asiatic Christians and those of the Western world regarding the day, is bound up with the history of Christianity itself.

The day is still known as Pascha in the East as well as in the Latin Church, the English title of Easter being probably derived from the old Saxon word Oster, "Spring." Some scholars assert that it has its origin in the word *Eastre*, the name given to the Anglo-Saxon Goddess of the Dawn, but it would seem to be more likely that as the Pascha was celebrated in the Spring of the year, the Anglo-Saxons knew the Pascha popularly as the Easter or Spring festival, in the same way as Lent is derived from the old Teutonic word Lenz, "Spring."

Although there never was any difference of opinion as to the general observance of the Festival, the Asiatics kept the Feast on the day of the Passover, while Latin Christianity observed it on the first Lord's Day after the Passover. This diversity occasioned a great dispute in the Second Century, and Victor, the Bishop of Rome, excommunicated those Churches which did not keep it on the Sunday. The matter was brought before the Council of Nicea in the year 324, and it was decreed that it should be always observed on the first day of the week, now called Sunday. It is an interesting circumstance that when Augustine landed in England, he found the Britons observing Easter in the Asiatic way.

PASCHALE GAUDIUM.

THE Rev. William L. Gildea, D.D., in the "Easter Number" of *The Catholic World*, traces the origin of Easter to the "Goddess of the Dawn." He says: The Church uses three names to designate the Easter-day and season; one an English name, one a Latin name, and one a Hebrew name—*Easter*, *Resurrectio*, *Phase*. Some have never thought it worth while to inquire why this season is called Easter-tide. Just add the letter "N" to the word, make it "Eastern," and we have the solution. Some, indeed, derive from "Eastre" the Goddess of Dawn; this season being dedicated to that goddess in pagan, Anglo-Saxon days. But these have only pursued the inquiry half-way. Why was the Goddess of Dawn called Eastre? Because the dawn of day is in the East—*Morgenland*—as the musical, mystical Germans call it—*morningland*. The Church took the pagan philosophy and made it the buckler of faith against the heathen. She took the pagan Roman Pantheon, temple of all the gods, and made it sacred to all the martyrs; so it stands to this day. She took the pagan Sunday and made it the Christian Sunday. She took the pagan Easter and made it the feast we celebrate during this season. *Sunday*

and *Easter-day* are, if we consider their derivation, much the same. In truth, all Sundays are Sundays only because they are a weekly, partial recurrence of Easter-day. The pagan Sunday was, in a manner, an unconscious preparation for Easter-day. The Sun was a foremost god with heathendom. Balder the Beautiful, the White God, the old Scandinavians called him. The Sun has worshipers at this hour in Persia and other lands. There is, in truth, something royal, kingly about the Sun, making it a fit emblem of Jesus, the Sun of Justice. Hence, the Church, in these countries, would seem to have said, "Keep that old pagan name. It shall remain consecrated, sanctified." And thus, the pagan Sunday, dedicated to Balder, became the Christian Sunday, sacred to Jesus. The Sun is a fitting emblem of Jesus. The Fathers often compared Jesus to the Sun; as they compared Mary to the Moon, the beautiful Moon, the beautiful Mary, shedding her mild, beneficent light on the darkness and night of this world—not light of her own; no Catholic says this; but—light reflected from the Sun, Jesus.

DR. GREER'S EASTER GOSPEL.

THE Rector of St. Bartholomew's Church, New York, finds "an Easter Gospel" in the words of St. Peter, spoken to the lame man at the gate of the Temple. In *The Homiletic Review* for March, Dr. Greer says we have here the picture of our human life on earth before and after the message of the Easter Gospel comes—a crippled life at the gate of the temple and a life made whole, and entering the temple and giving praise to God. The character which we cultivate and try so hard to build, and which apparently by death is pulled to pieces and broken down and destroyed and scattered to the winds, is not so in fact, the Easter Gospel says. It is but the moral beginning here of a great moral career which has its ending nowhere, and we are encouraged to go on building. The life of the spirit within us—that strong aspiring spirit which seems to be forever fret-



THE RESURRECTION, BY TINTORETTO, IN THE PALAZZO PITTI, FLORENCE.

ting and beating against its prison bars, that summons all creation, all beauty, all music, all forms and forces to come and set it free—is not simply a breath that breathes itself out at last into a vaporous nothing; it is the real life, the imperishable life, the life of God within us, whose quickening inspiration, whose immortal instinct even now we feel, and death is but the release; it

is but the door of escape into some more fitting and more congenial sphere. Such is the message of the Easter Gospel, and that is why it is to-day and always has been such a glad and grateful and self-confirming message. It is not simply because of the testimony of the Bible in behalf of the Resurrection of Jesus Christ that we receive that message; it is not merely because of the unbroken line of historical evidence concerning it; it is not merely because of the voice and tradition of the Christian Church; not merely because of the great fact of the existence of Christendom which in that message had its birth and its origin; but, chiefly, because in addition to all these things the message that the Easter Gospel brings is our own most human message, is the message which gives completeness to our human life and the song we sing on Easter-day. It is simply the song that men have always, with faith or without it, it matters not, sitting at their beautiful gates, themselves been trying to sing, and Easter simply comes and says that what they had hoped was true—what with deep, ineradicable human instinct they felt must be true, ought to be true, if there was not only any mercy, but any justice in the universe—Easter comes and says it is true—"You do sit at the gate and there is a temple beyond; rise up and walk, up to your full human height, up to your full human stature," and men have risen up and walked, leaping in heart for joy, entering into the temple of their completed life and giving praise to God.

"CHRIST our Pass-over is Sacrificed for us, therefore let us keep the Feast."

EASTER HYMNS.

OF the many Easter hymns "Jesus Christ is risen to-day" is an old favorite, and is a translation of an old Latin hymn, "*Surrexit Christus hodie*," the original text of which is found in three manuscripts of the Fourteenth Century. Its fine English rendering is found in the "*Lyra Davidica*; or, a Collection of Divine Songs and Hymns," published by J. Walsh, in London, in 1708. It runs thus:

Jesus Christ is risen to-day, Halle-Halle-lujah!
Our triumphant Holy-day,
Who so lately on the Cross
Suffered to redeem our loss.

"Haste ye, females, from your fright,
Take to Galilee your flight,
To his sad disciples say,
Jesus Christ is risen to-day.

"In our Paschal joy and feast
Let the Lord of life be blest,
Let the Holy Trine be praised
And thankful hearts to heaven be rais'd.

The original Latin begins thus:

Surrexit Christus hodie
Humano pro salvatione,
Alleluia.

Mortem qui passus corpore
Miserrimo pro homine,
Alleluia.

Mulieres ad tumulum
Dona ferunt aromatum,
Alleluia.

Album videntes angelum
Annunciantem gaudium,
Alleluia.

The text as it is found in our modern hymnals is from the Supplement of Tate and Brady, published about 1816, and not in the original publication by those worthies in English Hymnology. It is not known who composed this hymn, but something like it is found in Arnold's "Compleat Psalmist," 1749, and in Kempthorne's "Select Portions of Psalms," 1810.

Another favorite Easter hymn is "Morn's roseate hues have decked the sky," which is also from the Latin. The Latin text is given in Cardinal Newman's "*Hymni Ecclesie*." The English translation now in use is by the Rev. William Cook, late Vicar of Gapley, Suffolk, England. The original Latin is found in the Clunian Breviary, 1686.

The beautiful hymn:

"Jesus lives! thy terrors
now
Can no longer, death,
appal us,"

is from the German "*Jesus lebt, mit ihm auch ich*," by the late Professor Christian Gellert of the Leipzig University. Gellert was a popular teacher, and numbered Goethe and Lessing among his pupils.

He was a man of deep spiritual piety, and it is said he always prepared himself by prayer for the composition of his hymns.

The Easter carol, "Angels, roll the rock away," is from the pen of Thomas Scott, a Congregational minister of Ipswich, England, the author of numerous hymns, but which, with the exception of his Easter carol, are but little known.

"The strife is o'er, the battle won," is from a Latin hymn beginning "*Finita jam sunt praelia*," the authorship of which has never yet been discovered. It has not been traced earlier than 1753. The English version is by the Rev. Francis Pott, M.A., of Brasenose College, Oxford, and Rector of Norhill, Ely, England.

It will be seen that most of our popular Easter hymns have been suggested, to say the least, by very ancient Latin hymns. One would think that Easter—telling of the Resurrection—would always be a favorite theme of the hymn-writers, and yet modern hymnologists have not contributed much to the collection.



"MORN'S ROSEATE HUES HAVE DECKED THE SKY."

Charles Wesley's hymn,

"Christ the Lord is risen to-day,
Sons of men and angels say."

is one of his most popular and widely used hymns, but it can also be traced to a Latin source.

EASTER CUSTOMS IN OLD ENGLAND.

MANY of the old Easter customs are still observed in different parts of Great Britain. The custom of distributing the "pace" or "pasche ege," which was once almost universal among Christians, is still observed in Lancashire. Even in Puritan Scotland, where the great festivals of the Church were suppressed, the young people still get their 'hard-boiled dyed eggs, which they roll about, or throw, and, finally, eat. In Lancashire, Cheshire, Staffordshire, and Warwickshire the ridiculous custom of "lifting" or "heaving" is still practised. On Easter Monday the men lift the women, and on Easter Tuesday the women lift the men. In Durham, on Easter Monday, the men also claim the privilege of taking off the women's shoes, and the next day the women retaliate. In early times, both clergy and laity used to play at ball in the churches at Easter-tide for tansy-cakes, and although the profane part of this custom is discontinued, tansy-cakes and tansy-puddings are still favorite Easter dishes in the South of England.

In Dorsetshire, even until quite recently the parish church-clerks used to carry white cakes to every house, as Easter offerings, and in return for these cakes they received a gratuity. In the parish of Biddenham, in Kent, there is an ancient endowment for the distribution, on Easter afternoon, of cakes among the poor. In the history of the city of Chester, it is stated that the Easter "ball-throwing" was observed in the Cathedral before the Reformation, and that even the Bishop and Dean took the ball, and at the commencement of the Antiphon began to dance, throwing the ball to the choristers, who handed it to each other during the time of dancing. The service over, the clergy and the choristers retired for refreshment, which included a gammon of bacon, eaten in abhorrence of the Jews, and a tansy-pudding, symbolical of the bitter herbs of the Paschal Feast. Mr. Lyons, the Keeper of the Records of the Tower of London, has given an extract from one of the rolls in his custody, which mentions a payment made to certain ladies and maids of honor for "lifting" King Edward the First on Easter Monday. The sum that "Longshanks" paid for this luxury was no trifle, for it was equal to at least two thousand dollars of our money. These old customs are only the remnants of many observances that characterized Easter as a holiday rather than a Holy Day. Now, all England keeps the Queen Festival. Not only the Established Church, but Christians of all names recognize the significance and importance of this, the yearly Anniversary of Christ's Resurrection.

CONGREGATIONAL SINGING.

THE *American Hebrew* has two interesting communications on the subject of Congregational Singing. The Rev. Dr. Rudolph Grossman, in a recent sermon on Religion and Art, in Temple Beth-El, said:

"I must confess that a feeling of sadness and of envy takes possession of me, whenever I enter a Christian church, and hear the entire congregation singing in chorus an anthem of praise and supplication; though I cannot worship with them, still involuntarily my lips move and, almost against my will, I too join in the simple, soul-stirring melody. And when, then, I turn to our Jewish service, so machine and routine like, wherein our congregations are at best but listeners and never participants in our worship, I confess that a spirit of sadness and envy overmasters me. Why should [not congregational singing find a place in our

ritual, to stir the heart into prayer and wing the soul with devotion? Is it because we would thereby be imitating our Christian neighbors? In God's name, let us imitate all that will awaken a healthier, sincerer religious spirit in our midst.

"We have our old Jewish melodies, wrung from the very souls of our ancestors, expressive of the highest hopes and the noblest ideals. These once stirred an echo of heaven in the heart of the Jew. Can they not touch us as well to-day?

"The older generation will remember what celestial inspiration there was in the old *Lecho Dodi*, or *Yigdal*, or *Adon Olam*. They gave the Jew that sublime courage that enabled him to heroically endure torture, and imparted to him the dignity of a king, when the Sabbath Bride welcomed him in her friendly embrace.

"Congregational singing, wherein voice shall blend with voice in hymns of adoration, this is the heavenly key that opens the gateway of the soul that the stream of devotion and piety may gush forth."



"CHRIST IS RISEN."

Prof. Algernon H. Lindo, the Choirmaster of the Hampstead Synagogue, London, in an article in the same journal on "Congregational Singing," says that while the modern Hebrews want their tunes to have a strongly marked rhythm, and to be what is popularly known as catchy, it is impossible to put simply melody with a well-defined rhythm to prose words. You cannot set hymn tunes to anthems. He says: "We have no hymns in our service excepting *En Kelohenu* and *Adon Olam*, and neither of those breathes the sweet simplicity of the Christian hymns; they are strong, dramatic poems, and the *En Kelohenu* is not even a satisfactory example of that kind of literature, it works up to a splendid anti-climax, and then dwindles off into an epilogue of unnecessary prose, which must have been tacked on to the poem some time subsequent to its original composition. Still, take them for all in all, there are in our Sabbath Morning Service two rhythmical prayers which have been set to music simply and satisfactorily by several composers, but they stand almost alone, two poetic oases in a desert of grandiloquent prose."

LIBERTY AND FAITH.

V. V. ROSANOV.

VERY few ideas have had the success which the idea of liberty has gained in the last hundred years. It has a magic sound for millions of people, and has dominated history. There has been an irresistible tendency in its favor, and, hence, it might even seem futile to analyze that which is so evidently real and triumphant. Still, the commencement of this historical phase dates back only a century, and if we compare the force of the movement at the commencement with the present movement, we shall see that it will not last long. It is true that any criticism of the idea of liberty still excites resentment; but when criticism is silent, the idea itself arouses no enthusiasm. It lives and dominates yet, but it does not *create* any longer. The age moves by inertia in the same direction, and acknowledges itself conquered, but that's all. There is no living faith in liberty, and if this acknowledged corner-stone of our social order were shaken, no one would now be moved to shed blood in its defense, no one would be impelled to make any sacrifices for it. It has been tried, and while nothing bitter has been felt, the taste has proved vapid and insipid. There is no keen relish in it. After ages of slavery, the feeling of freedom was akin to a physical sensation of a highly pleasurable kind; but now that liberty has been enjoyed for such a long period, there is no positive pleasure in it. Nobody coerces or torments, it is true, but is this negative fact that which humanity yearns for?

While liberty meant emancipation from tyranny, secular or religious, it was a positive thing; but now it is a mere abstraction and has no significance. What is there in it to unite and inspire men?

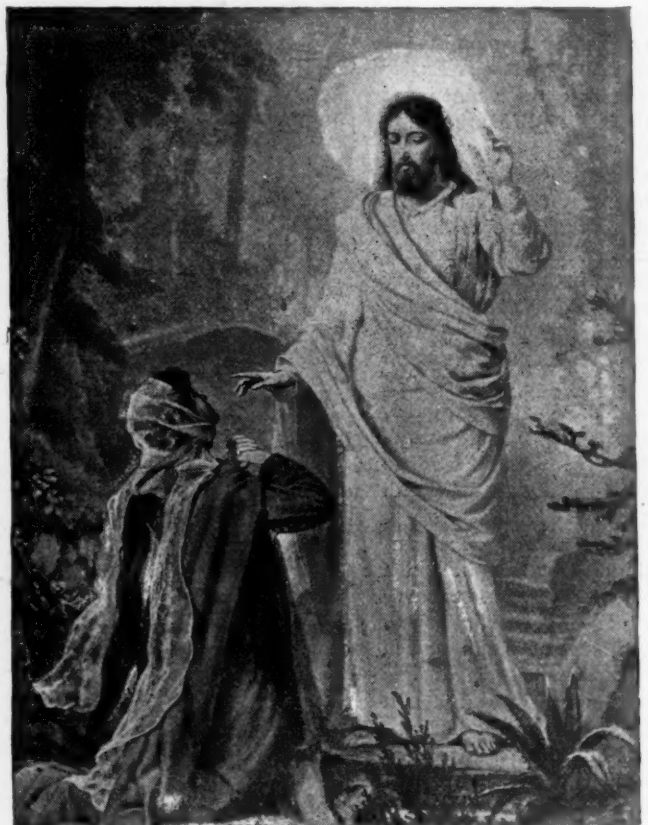
The same is true of the ideas of "equality" and "fraternity." To be equal with the rest implies that none shall be on a higher level than I; but it does not indicate *my* level, that upon which I wish to stand. Fraternity—but in what and with reference to what? There is nothing constructive in these ideas, and that is why they have been strong enough to change the whole European aspect and destroy the old order, but incapable of giving a new order worthy and satisfying in human estimation.

Liberty only means something where there is faith. The man who believes, naturally desires freedom to act upon and spread his belief, but for an age of unbelief there is in justice no liberty required. For those who have no belief, the demand for liberty is a senseless, chaotic demand, springing from a desire to crush the last traces of faith that still survive. It is clear that those who possess a living faith have both the right and duty to brush aside this chaotic movement for a senseless freedom. The pessimists of all kinds, who are at one in their indifference, find it strange to be confronted with organized and, as it were, closed institutions like the Church, State, Family. Everything is "open" to them, nothing is settled, and hence they want to see everything else in the same state. They cannot comprehend the life of the organism, and hence try to crush it.

Liberty for the development of truth and faith implies denial of liberty to unbelief and falsehood. There has been an extensive propaganda in favor of "freedom of conscience" to Nonconformist sects, and this demand is eagerly seconded by those who are utterly hostile to all religion. Now, the spirit of the Church is doubtless the spirit of the highest liberty, but that liberty grows out of faith. But the liberty to antagonize the Church, to spread unbelief, cannot be granted by faith. The Church recognizes nothing antithetical to it, just as reason does not recognize unreason. The liberty and toleration that exist are not the concessions of faith and truth; but of imperfect men who allow unbelievers to spread their ideas in freedom because of a consciousness of lack of spiritual freedom in themselves. We cannot resist the demand for toleration, but we are not the Church, and in her, in religion, there is no toleration for irreligion. Toleration is a symbol of discord and dissolution, and its existence is the penalty this age pays for its indifference, scepticism, and loss of faith.—*Rusky Viestnik, St. Petersburg.*

Ram's Horn says: One reason that there are so many lame people in the church is because they made a start for the war without putting on the whole armor of God.

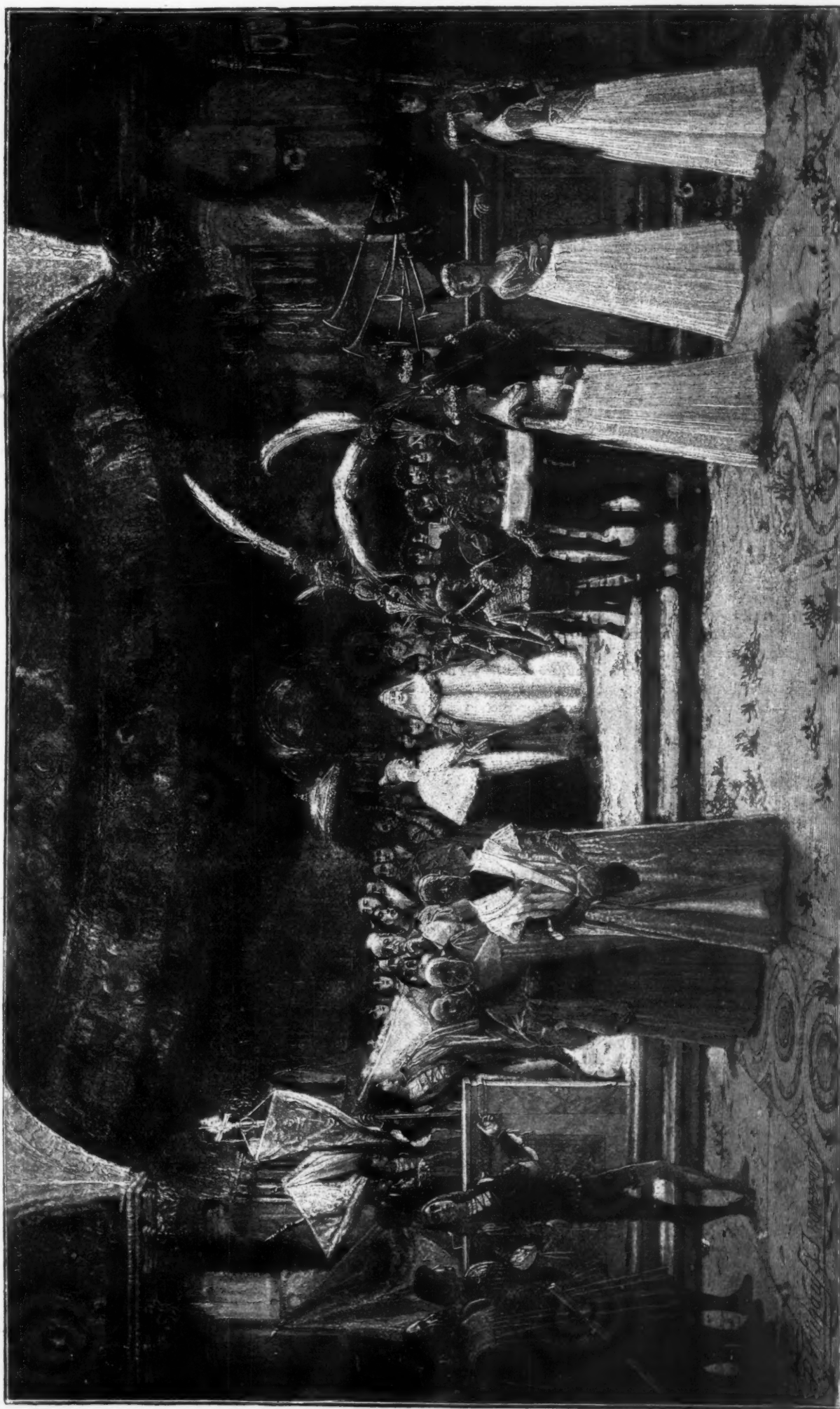
Easter Books.—The Easter season has entered into competition with that of Christmas as one suitable for presents, and the religious bookstores of all great cities are decorated with Easter books. Some of these books are practical, some devotional, and others purely artistic. The illustration of canticles and hymns in books for Easter presents is a popular form of meeting the demand for "some little present" for Easter. One of the most practical little works just issued is one from the pen of Mrs. Margaret Bottome, the well-known Secretary of the King's Daughters, on "Our Lord's Seven Questions after Easter." The Rev. T. P. Ring's book on "The Resurrection as the Most Certain Fact of History" is a singularly strong defense of the doctrine of the Saviour's actual resurrection in the body, and not, as some would have it, merely the materialization of His spirit. Dr. Gilman, of the American Bible Society, has an attractive pamphlet in an Easter cover entitled "From Easter to Ascension Day." Among those artistic books which are designed specially for the season is one illustrating Mr. Baring-Gould's hymn, "Onward, Christian Soldiers."



"TOUCH ME NOT."

Christianity in the Philippine Islands.—According to the *Diario*, Manila, a religious ceremony rarely witnessed in these times was observed in St. Emilio, Manila, on December 24 and 25, 1893. The majority of natives of the Philippine Islands are heathens. Of late, however, the missionaries have shown great activity, which is in a large measure due to the efforts of the Right Rev. Angel Branguren. The result was that, on Christmas-day last, two thousand heathens openly adopted the Catholic faith, at the same time exchanging their heathenish state of nakedness for Christian clothing. The ceremony of Baptism was performed by Father Angel and his assistants in the presence of Señor Pocurull, the Governor and Commandant of the Province. Many planters and merchants from all parts of the island attended. The clothes for the converts had been provided by the Spanish colonists. Never before had so many persons been baptized in the Philippines.

DR. MOREHOUSE, the learned Bishop of Manchester, England, says science and criticism have done their work, and the result has been *not* to increase scepticism, but to rationalize and deepen faith.



PALM-SUNDAY IN VENICE IN THE TIME OF THE DOGE FOSCARL.
From a painting by José Villegas.

FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

PEACE AND WAR.

THE *Vorwärts*, Berlin, probably the most moderate and most ably edited organ of the Socialist Party of Germany, has very little faith in the work of Peace Congresses. It says:

"If fair speeches could prevent war, peace would be assured. There is not a prince or ruler anywhere who has not, on many occasions, assured the world that he loves peace, and a plebiscite upon this question would undoubtedly prove that the majority of mankind looks upon war as an evil. This is proved by the existence of the Peace Societies and International Peace Congresses. The members of these societies have not accomplished much, certainly less than they think; but they are useful because they keep the fact before the public that all differences between nations could be settled by arbitration.

"The Peace Associations treat the symptoms of war only, and do not endeavor to get at the causes. The European States are ruled by class-government, which is based upon a system of economical exploitation of the workers by the rulers. As long as this exploitation was mostly individual, numerous little wars took place, as in the Middle Ages, when one knight tried to rob another. But, little by little, the interests of neighboring members of the ruling classes became so closely interwoven that these struggles disturbed the whole community. This made war less frequent, but more destructive and bloody, for now a whole nation would be bent upon robbing and enslaving another nation.

"Wars are, therefore, solely due to our capitalistic system and its results. Manufacturers who study the question are well aware that a war would hamper production for a while, and cause the present large stock of goods to be used up, which would be of advantage to the capitalist. This knowledge, combined with the jealousy caused by the prosperity of others, and the desire to gain new provinces and colonies as fields for mercantile enterprise, foster the national hatred which now and then breaks forth. If the friends of peace are in earnest, they must work for the abolition of the capitalistic mode of production and the tyranny which is caused by it."

This line of argument is emphasized by a paper in *The New York Sun*, by J. B. Harrison, although he does not write from a Socialistic point of view:

"Some excellent men who write for the religious journals conclude that it is not likely that this country will ever again engage in war; but the thought of the great mass of our people, who never write anything for publication, is also of interest to the student of civilization. Many farmers, mechanics, and business men are in favor of some great war with some strong nation within the next few years. Many educated men think such a war desirable, because it would offer new opportunities of a career to thousands who are now engaged in a fierce competition for every chance of business or professional success. A great proportion of our people still believe that the time just after our Civil War was the most prosperous period of our country. Many others say that war is the only thing that can put an end to the social unrest and discontent which threaten us more and more seriously. The strongest factor in the longing for a great war is the feeling that, while the wealth of the country has greatly increased, yet opportunity for individual success is, for the majority of our people, more and more narrowly limited. There is no enmity against any particular nation; there is nothing to avenge and little of the old thirst for glory, but personal and national ambition would, of course, at once awaken when we began to fight. The people of whom I am writing think we need a great war as a means of industrial expansion and supremacy. They want more adventure in their lives and a chance for greater prizes. There was much regret that Chili was not strong enough to fight us. The feeling that a great war would be good for our country is growing and deepening among multitudes who have no communication with each other. It is a definite feature and product of the times."

Jules Simon, the distinguished French Senator, advises the nations of Europe to restrict military service to one year in time

of peace. He says in the *Figaro*, Paris, that one year would neither harm the thinker nor the artisan, while the term of three or five years, to which the manhood of the Triple Alliance is subjected, acts as an enemy of science and the fine arts, because it robs young men of their energy. The *Neue Freie Presse*, Vienna, comments upon this as follows:

"The gray-haired French statesman means undoubtedly well; but he is slightly mistaken. The term of service is in Germany only two years, in Italy from two to three, and only in Austria, as in France, three years. The Triple Alliance may, therefore, cry: *Tirez les premiers, messieurs les Français!* And, indeed, if France reduce the term of military service to one year, it will be easy for the other Powers to follow suit."

THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT AND THE LIBERALS.

THE Reichstag has passed the Russo-German Treaty with an overwhelming majority. The Government is very well satisfied, but the Opposition, especially the Agrarian Conservatives, are very bitter.

The *Kreuz-Zeitung*, Berlin, bewails the fate of Germany as "a country which has sunk into vassalage to Russia." Parson Stöcker in the *Volk*, Berlin, deprecates the Treaty as injurious; but he says it's no use crying over spilled milk, and calls his party—the Anti-Semites—the "party of lost chances." The *Hamburger Nachrichten*, Hamburg, continues its attacks upon Caprivi and the New Course, and says: "It does not matter whether the agriculture of Germany bleeds to death from twelve wounds or thirteen, it is doomed anyhow." The attitude of this paper is regarded as proof that Prince Bismarck has not altogether given up his opposition to the Imperial policy, although he is personally reconciled to the Emperor.

Now that the victory is won, the Radicals begin to think that the concessions made to Free Trade have been bought too dearly. The Progressist papers, with Theodor Barth's *Nation* at their head, complain that Parliamentarism has received a blow by the passage of the Treaty. It says: "The Government has carried through a measure which, in the opinion of the majority of the people, is for the country's good; but unfortunately this has been done without the co-operation of the nation, and thus the people are led to believe that the Government is quite competent to negotiate without the help of the people's representatives." Some of the Opposition papers speak of a disagreement between the Chancellor and Minister of Finance Miquel, but the latter's organ, the *Politische Nachrichten*, Berlin, says that such gossip is not even worthy of a lunatic. The *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, Berlin (Caprivi's organ), reports that the Chancellor has been rewarded for his successful negotiations with the Order of the House of Hohenzollern.

TROUBLES OF THE SAGASTA MINISTRY.

A PETITION was recently laid before the Spanish Parliament, signed by over 110,000 voters of the province of Navarre, protesting against the manner in which taxes are collected among them. The people of that province are very sensitive about their special privileges, granted to them centuries ago, when Navarre became a part of Spain. They are less taxed than other people in the kingdom, and thus acknowledge that, in the interest of the whole nation, they ought to submit to an increase of their share of the common burden; but they want to determine themselves how and in what proportion these taxes should be collected.

The Ministry did not feel equal to dealing with this question, and, after a prolonged sitting on March 8, the Cabinet resigned. Señor Sagasta formed a new Ministry on March 12, in which the former Ministers of Justice, War, Foreign Affairs, and Marine retained their portfolios.

L'Indépendance Belge, Brussels, thinks that the Cabinet has lasted remarkably long, considering that the Premier has been at loggerheads with most of the members ever since its formation. They are opposed to every reform proposed by Señor Sagasta; but they have assisted him in forming a new Cabinet.

El Liberal, Madrid, believes that it is almost impossible for the Premier to carry out his proposed reforms, because the Op-

position hampers his actions to the detriment of the country. The Ministry barely helped to decide the Melilla affair. It would be best to dissolve the Cortes, and appeal to the country.

El Imparcial, Madrid, says: "The Government simply reaps what it has sown. A Ministry which itself rose to power by obstructing the business of the country cannot expect to receive much consideration."

Even *El Nuevo Mundo*, Madrid, a magazine which seldom gives any opinion on political questions, encourages Señor Sagasta by assuring him that he has all the more enlightened people on his side.

Le Temps, Paris, in referring to the Melilla incident, says that it would have involved Spain in serious difficulties, had not France assisted her and facilitated negotiations. Spain hoped for much better terms from Morocco, but had to "come down" to within the limits of the Sultan's financial ability.

La Epoca, Madrid, says: "This is about as great a piece of Gallic vainglory as ever we came across." The paper thinks such utterances by the French Press most insulting, "as every one knows that Spain refused to make use of the offered assistance of other Powers in settling her dispute with Morocco."

The Atlas, Algiers, says: "No doubt the Spanish Envoy must have seen by this time that a campaign in Morocco would not be attended by any extraordinary difficulties or opposition, and while being eminently popular in Spain would afford the military party and himself *grados* and renown. It is, therefore, sincerely to be hoped, for the general prestige of Europe, that if the Moorish Government once again offensively delays reparation and *humble* satisfaction to just demands, that Spain will supply her General with a suitable exhibition of naval and military forces prepared to proceed to deeds."

THE ANARCHISTS' DOINGS.

THE Madeline Church in Paris was the scene of last week's bomb explosion. A Belgian Anarchist named Pauwels was about to enter the sacred building, when the folding-door, released by the person in advance of him, struck him. He pulled his hand from his pocket to catch the door, dropping at the same time a bomb which he had carried in his pocket. The bomb exploded, killing Pauwels instantly. The police made several arrests on suspicion, and they had great difficulty in defending their prisoners against the populace.

The outrage has exasperated the people very much against the Anarchists. Anarchy makes life very disagreeable in Paris, and the women of the city are suffering from constant dread of explosions.

The *Figaro* represents public opinion in demanding that Anarchists who are caught red-handed should be tried immediately by court-martial.

The *Gaulois* asserts that the life of Vaillant, the Anarchist who was executed a short time ago for throwing a bomb from the gallery of the Chamber of Deputies, was insured for £8,000, and that the money has been paid to the Anarchist propaganda in London, for whose benefit the policies were taken out. The *Gaulois* also says that there was a similar insurance on the lives of Henry, who threw the bomb in the Café Terminus, and Pauwels, who was killed by his own bomb in the Madeleine Church.

The widow of Pauwels said in an interview to-day that until her husband had become a follower of anarchistic doctrines he was a kind-hearted and industrious man. After he became an Anarchist he was harsh and indolent. Her reason for leaving him was that he was frequently engaged in the preparation of explosives and she feared he would blow up their house. The death of her husband, she said, was providential, as he would never have altered his course until he had killed a number of persons. Mme. Pauwels intimated—unintentionally, it is believed—that her husband was at one time employed by the police of France and Belgium.

Attempts at bomb-throwing are reported almost daily from Spain, France, Italy, and even England. The *Freiheit*, New York, sneers at unsuccessful attempts. They are not made by genuine Anarchists, says the paper, for they do not blunder. The *Freiheit* criticizes the perpetrator of the Rome bomb-outrage,

saying that this man made the mistake of using too small a quantity of explosives "to blow up the law-making mob."

Dynamite for Anarchists.—Some bright men in England have conceived the idea of giving the Anarchists a dose of their own medicine, and the initiative thus taken is worthy to be followed in other countries. It appears that the members of the Autonomie Club in London have received an anonymous letter, in which the writer warns the Anarchists to abstain from bomb-throwing in England. He says he is much better able to manufacture bombs than the Anarchists, and will not hesitate to blow up the Anarchists' Club if they ply their trade in England, and that he will choose a time when nearly all the members are present.—*Correo Catalan, Barcelona, Spain.*

THE PHONOGRAPH AMONG THE SOUTH SEA ISLANDERS.

WHEN one of the Australian Squadron was patrolling the South Seas lately, she came up with a sailing-vessel, and one of her officers boarded the stranger. She proved to be a colonial craft, engaged in recruiting Kanakas for the Queensland plantations. On board, the naval officer noticed a phonograph. He was told that before the vessel left Queensland, the captain visited some of the sugar-plantations where South Sea Islanders are employed. He took a camera and a phonograph; and then he went into the business of photographing groups of natives on the plantations, also taking individual pictures of well-known natives from the New Hebrides, and others from the Solomon Group.

Edison's invention was then brought into service, the best known of the natives, especially those who have relatives and friends in the islands, being asked to speak into the phonograph anything they would like to tell their friends. Large numbers of these phonographed letters were procured, giving accounts of what sort of life the Kanakas were having on the plantations and any other news that would interest the "old folks at home" at Mallicollo, Ambrym, San Christoval, Malaita, and other islands. After securing a good supply, the ingenious ship-master sailed for the islands, and, when last seen, was astonishing the natives. Many of the photographs he had transferred to glass for use with the limelight, and with the photographs and the phonograph he was in a position to give such an ocular exhibition of life on a plantation that fairly changed the native doubts into an enthusiastic desire to emigrate.

Nor was this all. At the limelight show he would produce a full-sized picture of an absent friend, a native who was well known in the island in which the ship-master happened to be, and to the amazement of his dusky audience, would make him speak words of greeting from his plantation-home in Bundaberg—a thousand miles away. If any misgivings were felt before the phonograph was produced, that bewitched machine dispelled them by making the limelight-figure of their friend address the natives in their own tongue, and in the same voice that they knew so well when he dwelt among them. Needless to say, the phonograph has proved a valuable recruiting accessory.—*The Mail, Sydney, Australia.*

THE FREELAND COLONY.

A COMMUNIST colony is to be started in East Africa. Everything will be managed by voluntary groups of self-governing men, who will own all they can raise, but have no exclusive right to the land. The colony will be called Freeland, and is to be governed after the principles laid down in Theodor Hertzka's book "Freeland." The pioneers of the colony left for East Africa on March 1, embarking at Hamburg. The German East African Company's steamer *Bundesrath*, which has the expedition on board, also carries on her deck a small screw steamer of twenty-horse power, for service on the Tana River.

"The difference between Hertzka's and other Communistic ventures," says the *Deutsche Zeitung*, Vienna, "is mainly in the fact that only the ground and machinery are common property. The result of each man's labor is to remain his personal property. It is the first time that such a Socialistic venture has been put to the test by Austrians, and the pioneers have been materially assisted by public institutions as well as by gifts from wealthy pri-

vate individuals. The colonies will be planted at the Falls of Hagazo, on the Tana River, 250 miles from the sea."

In a manifesto published in many European papers Dr. Hertzka says:

"The adherents and friends of the Freeland movement, who now amount to thousands, and are to be found in all parts of the civilized world, consider that the time has arrived to make a practical attempt at the solution of the social problem, on the lines laid down in Theodor Hertzka's book, 'Freeland: a Social Anticipation' (Chatto & Windus), and in the sequel, 'A Visit to Freeland,' by the same author.

"It is proposed to establish a community on the basis of perfect economic freedom and justice, a community which shall preserve the independence of its members, and shall secure to every worker the full and undiminished enjoyment of that which he produces.

"By placing the means of production at the disposal of the workers, we shall enable them, without exception, to work in the most advantageous manner.

"We have therefore good reason for believing that few words are necessary to gain for our undertaking, which speaks aloud for itself, the moral and material support of all friends of humanity, of all who understand their own best interests, and of all who believe in a brighter future and desire to aid in its realization.

"The larger the means, and the more numerous the *personnel* with which our enterprise is begun, the more sure and speedy will be its success, and the sooner will it begin to react upon the condition of the whole civilized world, which, step by step, has become untenable."

The Aghori of India.—Cannibalism is still practised in India among the sect of the Aghori. Not only travelers tell us of this, but the fact is sufficiently proved by very recent cases in the law-courts. The astonishing thing is that these ghouls are permitted to frequent the burying-grounds of Benares and Nassik, and to levy blackmail on the relatives, who willingly bribe the Aghoris lest they should devour the remains of the dead.

To the Aghoris, there is no distinction between castes or between the righteous and the unrighteous. Their "doctrine" is to reverence no one except God and the *guru*, or religious teacher; to have no care in life; to sleep anywhere; to have no scruples about anything; to subdue the natural tastes by eating human flesh as well as the carrion of reptiles.—*Bombay Gazette, Bombay, India.*

The Japan Naval Budget.—According to the *Kokkai Shim-bun*, Tokio, the Japanese naval authorities have decided that a supreme effort should be made to provide the Island Empire with a navy strong enough to command respect. They are bent upon beating down all opposition. The Admiralty will ask Parliament for one hundred and twenty million *yen*, to be divided into twenty annual grants of six million *yen*. As it will be difficult to devote six millions from the annual revenue, a loan of a hundred million *yen* will be raised as naval-bonds, while the remaining twenty millions will be granted as extraordinary expenditure in as many instalments. The Cabinet has consented to the amount of the grant, though as yet its source has not been finally settled.

The Admiralty proposes to bring up the total tonnage of the Japanese navy to 120,000; to complete the three admiralty ports of Yokosuka, Kure, and Sasebo; to construct forts in important places, and, finally, to make the Admiralty ports of Maizuru and Muroran. Two hundred and ninety thousand *yen* are to be expended for repairs necessary to the Yokohama Harbor Works.

Parliamentary Parties in Europe.—When the famous Englishman, Doctor Johnson, was in Paris, some one asked him: "What is a Whig?" The Doctor answered: "He is a Tory out of power." It would be difficult to photograph with greater precision the modern parliamentary man, who, as soon as he gets into power, makes haste to deny the truth of three-fourths of the ideas which he maintained were true when he sat on the benches of the Opposition, and, when turned out of office, opposes three-fourths of the propositions which, while he held office, he considered reasonable. This decadence in parliamentary institutions every

thinking man sees with much concern. The fact is indisputable. About the causes of the fact, opinions differ greatly. Some find in this state of things a certain impotence, innate in human societies, to govern themselves. Others find the cause to be the excess of individualism, the weakening of the spirit of discipline; in a word, the vitiated constitution of parliamentary parties. The former alleged cause is much too pessimistic and would conduct us to tyranny. Others, again, consider political parties the vice, not the essence, of the parliamentary system. My own belief is that political parties are an essential and salutary part of parliamentary life, and that by a little effort on the part of members of parties, their defects can be corrected.—*Romualdo Bonfadini, in Nuova Antologia, Rome, February 15.*

Causes of the British Sofa Expedition.—*The Sierra Leone Times*, Freetown, Africa, says: The expedition of British troops which "collided" with the French when Lieutenant Maritz was killed, was rendered necessary by the atrocities of the Sofas, who, when pursued by the French, made their way southward into British sphere, devastating the country, killing the inhabitants or carrying them off as slaves. *The Sierra Leone News*, Freetown, says the British Government cannot permit its territory to become the base of raids and attacks conducted by the Sofas against the French. Moreover, it is undesirable that the Sofas, by using British territory, should attract pursuit into that territory. The British expedition suffered very much from fever and returned in a very weak state to the coast.

New Zealand's Prosperity.—During the present time of general depression, New Zealand occupies a most enviable position. Mr. Richard Seddon, the Premier of the Colony, states that its financial position is impregnable. The estimate of revenue for the current year has so far been exceeded by the actual receipts, while the expenditure is being kept within the appropriation, and the estimated surplus for the year will be fully realized. The land-tax and income-tax have been collected without difficulty, and there is no necessity to alter the incidence of taxation. There is plenty of money to meet the requirements of the Colony, and no further loans should be made.—*The Times, Brisbane, New Zealand.*

A Man-Eating Tiger.—*The Madras Times* reports that the Government of India has sanctioned, on the recommendation of Mr. Willock, the Agent to the Governor in Vizagapatam, the grant of a special reward of Rs. 200 to Mr. Thomas, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Jeypore, for the destruction in August last at Velampakal, near Konda Kamberu, in the Malkangiri taluk, of a notorious man-eating tiger which had kept the country in a state of alarm for a long time past. Mr. Thomas has been allowed to keep the skin and skull, as he wishes to preserve them as trophies—an indulgence which he well deserved, as he not only spent a good deal of money in paying villagers and others who helped him in following up the tiger, but underwent much personal discomfort and suffering in pursuit of it in the monsoon in the Malkangiri taluk. Mr. Willock delayed applying to Government for a special reward until he had had time to make sure that the tiger killed was really the notorious man-eater, and as no deaths have taken place in that part of the Agency since, he thought himself warranted in concluding that there could be no further doubts on the subject. The animal was an old one with much broken teeth. The record against the man-eater is thirty-three persons killed up to the date on which he received his quietus.

Hatred After Death.—The death is recorded of Captain Johann Baldassi of the Thirty-first (Bohemian) Infantry Regiment. Captain Baldassi discovered the plot of the Irredentists to assassinate Emperor Franz Josef on his entry into Trieste, August 17, 1882, and arrested the man chosen to commit the murder, a deserter named Oberdank, who was afterwards executed. The chief organ of the "*Italia Irredenta*" (unliberated Italy), the *Diritto*, Rome, speaks of the Captain as one "eternally cursed," and ends its notice of his decease with these words: "All men who love integrity and honor martyrdom will think of him with curses in their hearts."—*Grazer Tageblatt, Graz, Austria.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

MECCA.

DOCTOR MEYNERS D'ESTREY.

A GENTLEMAN of Holland, Doctor C. Snouck Hurgronje, well known in the North of Europe for his interesting studies of Islam, resided six years at Mecca, in order to become thoroughly acquainted with the holy city of the Arabs. He is one of the few Europeans who have seen the holy city. The

which the Mussulmans have adorned their religion and according to which it is said that the stone was once whiter than milk. The Spaniard Badia, or Ali Bey, considered the stone a piece of volcanic basalt; Burckhardt, a piece of lava; and Burton, an aerolite, which the Arabs saw fall, and considered a sacred thing. There are, at Mecca, several black stones of this kind, all regarded with veneration. In going through what is called the Street of Stones, two of these black stones are seen fastened in walls: one of these has the form of a cylinder; the other is flat with a hollow of half-spherical form, which, it is pretended, is the print of the elbow of



PANORAMIC VIEW OF MECCA.

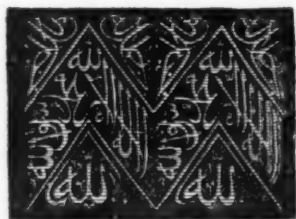
others can be easily enumerated: they are Badia or Ali Bey in 1807, Burckhardt in 1814, Burton in 1853, Maltzan in 1860.

Dr. Snouck Hurgronje has lived longer among the Arabs than either of his predecessors. His work* gives an exact idea of Mecca as the religious center of Islamism. It includes the history of Mecca, from the time of Mahomet to our day, and treats of the topographical and political changes which have taken place in the city during the thirteen hundred years. Nearly all the authorities for his statements have been hitherto unknown and were discovered in Mecca by him. The work ends with a description of life in Mecca at the present time; of its inhabitants; of the pilgrims who visit it, as well as of their religious customs.

The streets of Mecca are regular, handsome, paved, and level. The houses are built of stone in the Persian and Indian style, with highly ornamented fronts, and are four or five stories high.

Every one is aware that the Holy of Holies at Mecca is the mosque or temple called the Kaaba. It was built of stone brought from the mountains which surround the town. It is 12 meters long, 10 broad, and 15 high. Of its origin nothing is known. According to Mussulman legends, the first Kaaba was constructed in Heaven two thousand years before the creation of the world. As to the Kaaba of Mecca, it dates from Adam, who built it immediately below the celestial Kaaba.

In the course of ages it has been sometimes reconstructed and restored. It is thought that the last restoration dates from the Sixteenth Century. The doors of the Kaaba are covered with plates of silver and gold. In the interior are treasures which are gifts of the faithful. The floor is flagged with marble. The building is lighted



PIECE OF KISWAH.

by lustres and candelabra of great value. The whole temple is covered by a housing of enormous dimensions. This housing, which is called *Kiswah*, is of black brocade, bordered with a gold band. Every year, regularly, a new *Kiswah* is sent from Egypt. In the interior of the mosque is the sacred spring called Zemzem, to which curative powers are attributed.

At the eastern angle of the Kaaba, five feet above the ground, is the Black Stone, fastened in the wall, and surrounded with a silver ring. Its visible face is about 25 centimeters in diameter. A round hollow in its center is probably the result of the numerous kisses of the faithful. It is not possible that fire has turned this stone black from being white, as it is pretended it was originally. This idea has its origin in one of those legends with

Mahomet. In the houses in which Fatima, Ali, and Mahomet were born, the devout visitor embraces like stones, slightly hollowed in the middle. These are the most venerated fetishes of the ancient Arab paganism. Upon the Aboukoubes, the sacred mountain which rises on the east of Mecca, is found a rocky formation of the same kind, and the Arabs pretend that the celebrated Black Stone of the Kaaba came from this place. An Arab legend confirms this statement.

At Mecca are two of the descendants of the Sheba family, the members of which have, since the time of Mahomet, always filled the place of door-keepers of the Kaaba, and kept its key. Numerous Shereefs, in all Western Arabia, are descended from the daughter of Mahomet.

Since the Sixteenth Century, the Sultan of Turkey has been the protector of the *Haramain*, that is, the Holy Land, comprising Mecca and Medina. The

Governor-General of the Sultan, the *vila vilayet el-Hedjaz*, holds in regard to the Great Shereef a position like that of French Residents in countries over which the French exercise a protectorate; but, then, he is of the same religion as his subjects, which makes a world of difference. This double administration has always been the cause of difficulties. In 1882, the Sultan sent to Mecca the Governor-General Othman Pacha with very extensive powers, and an order to depose the Shereef who was reigning at that time, and to replace him with Aoun er-Rafiq, who is now reigning there.

By trickery and force Othman Pacha succeeded in executing his orders. Dr. Snouck Hurgronje says that in Mecca everybody considered the Shereef of that time as a mere tool of Othman Pacha, who was absolute master. This government had done much for Mecca. It had organized a police for the highways; had constructed the telegraph which connects the town with Pjeddah and Taif, had improved the supply of water, and had built the *Hamidyjah*, the new government palace; and had even erected a printing-house. The relations, however, between the Great Shereef and the Governor-General became strained. Two parties were formed, and Othman Pacha was transferred to Aleppo in Syria.—*Le Tour du Monde*, Paris, 1893.



GRAND SHEREEF OF MECCA.

*"Mekka, par le docteur C. Snouck Hurgronje, avec deux albums de photographies, publié par l'Indes Néerlandaises (en Allemand.)" The Hague: Nyhoff. Leyden: E. J. Brill.



NEAL DOW AT NINETY.
(From his latest photograph.)

GEN. NEAL DOW.

"THE Father of Prohibition" was born in Portland, Me., March 20, 1804, and the anniversary of his ninetieth birthday has been celebrated with great meetings and appropriate services by the temperance people in many lands.

The Voice, New York, calls him "Our Grand Old Man," whose life almost spans the history of our national existence. He has seen the population of his country grow from six to seventy millions. He has seen the map of Europe changed and rechanged, and the face of civilization transformed again and again.

When he was born, there was hardly a protest against indulgence in drink, and the man who preached moderation was as much of a "fanatic" as the Prohibitionist is by some now accredited with being. If, as Cobden said, the temperance reform lies at the base of all reforms, Neal Dow is a man to whom every reform that is or that is to be is indebted.

General, we salute you! Three generations have passed in review before you. A fourth kneels to ask your blessing. When, thirty years hence, a fifth comes to do likewise, may it still find you as you now are, as winsome as a woman, as dauntless as a lion, as hopeful as a boy, and as young as any of us.

Indian Money-Lenders and the Law.—The Indian money-lender almost everywhere is a thorough Shylock. In Sarawak, where land may not be sold for debt, unless as a penalty for swindling, and where a limit is put on the interest that the courts will enforce, the Indian money-lender has been found as hard and merciless as the Chinaman and Malay are fair and reasonable. With men like these, and an ignorant peasantry, one would have thought that English Judges would have done their best so to administer the law between the two as to give the debtor a fair chance, while allowing the creditor what was justly due. But they are so hide-bound, such slaves to the letter of the law and to English precedents, that not a helping hand can the debtor get, and the courts are mere machines which the money-lender sets in motion or directs at his pleasure.

A Mohammedan lady, one who never appeared in public, and the owner of a valuable village, was sued for something like 50,-

000 rupees, the money advanced being not more than 2,000 rupees at the outside. The Court of First Instance, a native subordinate Judge, appointed a committee to examine the creditor's accounts, which reported them as very suspicious. Still, a bond for the amount sued for had been given, and, in face of rulings by the High Court, the sub-Judge had no alternative but to give a decree for the full sum. An appeal to the High Court of Bombay met with no success. However much the lady might have been defrauded, they decided the bond was in order and the village must go.—*The National Review*, London.

MOOR-HEN AND PIKE.

WITH the first warm days of Spring the moor-hen, or coot, returns from her Winter-quarters, and seeks her native waters; with her faithful mate she forages among the last year's rushes for food. They are neat, elegant birds, graceful in every movement, a dark brown and slate-gray, spotted with white on the sides; the forehead is red; and the sparkling eye displays a yellow, a gray, and a red ring. The bill is yellow, passing to red at the base; the long toes are half-webbed, and swiftly and gracefully the bird moves over the water, or runs across the broad leaves of the water-rose, or traverses islands of aquatic weeds. The moor-hens are past-masters in the art of concealment; they swim under water like a fish, using their wings like fins. Hence, it might appear that the moor-hen leads a life free from danger; but there lurks in the water a foe against whom all moor-hens' arts are in vain,—one who steals noiselessly upon her in her secret shelter under the broad leaves of the water-rose, and seizes her without any warning. This is the pike—the robber of the inland lakes, a veritable shark in miniature. If the moor-hen ventures into waters in which this murderous foe has taken up his abode, her young brood, one by one, quickly fall victims to the merciless robber, and frequently the old birds also become his prey, as in the illustration. This deadly foe sails under the birds noiselessly, seeking a favorable opportunity for grasping them.—*Illustrirte Zeitung*, Leipzig.



MOOR-HEN AND PIKE.

THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

BY ERASTUS WIMAN.

The most significant event in the week is the failure of the greatest shoe-house in the world—Isaac Prouty & Co., boot and shoe makers in Spencer, near Boston, a house long and favorably known, paying out to labor as high as \$15,000 per week for wages. In a population the largest in the world in the use of boots and shoes, which are articles of the purest necessity, which do not change with the fashions, for which the raw material does not deteriorate, and which are safe from foreign competition and are unaffected by threatened legislation—such a failure is an event illustrative of unhealthy conditions.

This failure illustrates what has often been said, that we have the capacity to make boots and shoes for a hundred millions of people, with less than two-thirds of that number to wear them. Over-production and a market limited to our own border is the trouble, and until there is a new adjustment these misfortunes must occur and must threaten other enterprises. That there are serious limitations in sight is shown by another circumstance of the week and that is the tremendous decline in the practice of communicating one with another, illustrated in the falling off in the receipts of the Western Union Telegraph Company. This system of instantaneous communication covers so completely the entire country, permeates so entirely into the business necessities of a commerce covering such magnificent distances, that it is a better barometer of trade and activity than almost anything else. That in one of its best quarters, it should show a falling off, so that its tendered and fixed charges were not earned, is an indication of a partial paralysis in many departments of business.

There are some signs, however, of revival in special branches. The sales of wool thus far in March are even larger than in same weeks of last year; while the decrease in transactions, as shown by clearing-house returns, are only 30 per cent., compared with 37 per cent. in February. It is a slight change, but one in the right direction. The absorption of cotton by spinners shows also an increase, while the fact that six furnaces since March 1 resume operations, and also the Illinois Steel-Mill, shows some considerable gain in iron-industries.

But even these signs of revived activity are not reflected in a better grade of prices or profits. Never since the keeping of records commenced is the average price of all articles so low. A universal reduction equaling one-eighth is now apparent as applied to the value of everything traded in.

Unfortunately, the farmer, who is the basis of everything in this country, suffers most by this decline. The week still further illustrates his loss in paying-power, which has fallen one-half cent in the week, supposed to be because of large stocks in farmers' hands, but the decline wipes out all vestige of profit on these stocks. But, receipts since the new year are only 20 million bushels, as against 35 millions same time last year, showing that less just that amount has gone into the country into circulation. And just think of the price! In the last week the average per bushel is 13 cents lower than last year, and 51 cents a bushel lower than in March, 1891!

Exports enlarge, and there is some comfort in that, though even that ray of hope is lessened by the necessity for shipment of gold. Our interest-payments alone are now so tremendous that it is hard to keep up with them, and to pay for our imports by even large exports.

The times are ticklish, but may mend slowly. All eyes are turned to see whether the President will stand firm by honest money and save the country from another silver unsettling.

A CORRESPONDENT desires us to inform him which is the best publication treating of English Synonyms. For practical purposes, we advise our correspondent to get Crabb's Synonyms, Harper's edition, 1890.

WOODBURY'S FACIAL SOAP.

For the Skin, Scalp and Complexion.

A book on Dermatology with every cake. All druggists.

LEGAL.

A Baggage-Check Not a Contract.

In an action by a passenger against a common carrier for the value of baggage, a complaint which alleges a delivery of the baggage by the passenger to the carrier, the receipt of a check, a demand by the passenger for redelivery at the destination, and an absolute and continuous refusal of the carrier to deliver, establishes a *prima facie* case against the carrier without alleging a presentation of the check accompanying the demand. A baggage-check is not a contract. While in some respects analogous to bills of lading, baggage-checks differ essentially therefrom. The former are themselves the basis of the contract with the carrier, and are the exclusive evidence of the contract, while the duty of a carrier to carry safely the baggage of a passenger arises from the contract of carriage of the passenger himself. Indeed, it is not essential that there should be any check in order to create the liability of the carrier. *Cleveland, C. C. & St. Louis Ry. Co. (35 N. E. Rep., 523).*

The Law of Trade-Mark.

In a late case the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, in a long line of cases, as to the law of trade-marks, and the conditions under which a person may create an exclusive right to the use of a name or symbol, are thus summed up:

(1) To acquire the right to the exclusive use of a name, device, or symbol as a trade-mark, it must appear that it was adopted for the purpose of identifying the origin or ownership of the article to which it is attached, or that such trade-mark must point distinctively, either by itself or by association, to the origin, manufacture, or ownership of the article on which it is stamped. It must be designed, as its primary object and purpose, to indicate the owner or producer of the commodity, and to distinguish it from like articles manufactured by others.

(2) That if the device, mark, or symbol was adopted or placed upon the article for the purpose of identifying its class, grade, style, or quality, or for any purpose other than a reference to or indication of its ownership, it cannot be sustained as a valid trade-mark.

(3) That the exclusive right to the use of the mark or device claimed as a trade-mark is founded on priority of appropriation; that is to say, the claimant of the trade-mark must have been the first to use or employ the same on like articles of production.

(4) Such trade-mark cannot consist of words in common use as designating locality, section, or region of country. *Columbia Mill Co. vs. Alcorn et al. (14 Sup. Ct. Rep., 151).*

Judicial Power to Suspend Sentence.

In March, 1892, John Attridge was convicted in the Court of Sessions of Monroe County, N. Y., composed of the County Judge and two Justices of Sessions, upon his own plea of guilty, of the crime of grand larceny in the second degree. Three days after the conviction he was brought before the court, and the County Judge presiding sentenced him to imprisonment. The two Justices of Sessions dissented, and announced as the judgment of the court that judgment be suspended. The prisoner was discharged soon after upon *habeas corpus* proceedings, on the ground that the sentence pronounced was illegal, because not concurred in by the majority of the court. He was, however, remanded to the custody of the Sheriff to the end that the court might deliver judgment. The court did deliver judgment that sentence should be suspended, and the prisoner was discharged from custody. A *mandamus* was obtained from the Supreme Court at Special Term, commanding the Court of Sessions to sentence the prisoner. The order granting the writ was affirmed by the General Term. On appeal to the Court of Appeals, that court decided in February last, in an elaborate opinion, *nemine dissidente*, that the power to suspend sentence after conviction is inherent in every court of record having special jurisdiction, and that the order of the Special and General Terms should be reversed and the *mandamus* denied. (*People v. Attridge.*)

QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

P. O. M., AUGUSTA, ME.—Where is the Madonna di Foligno; by whom was it painted; and why is it so called?

It was painted by Raphael upon an order by Sigismund Conti (private secretary of Pope Julius II.), as a votive-offering for the preservation of Conti's life when endangered by a thunderbolt. In 1511, it was placed over the high altar in the Church of Ara Coeli, at Rome, which belongs to the Franciscans. Conti died the year after, and in 1565, his great-niece obtained permission to have the picture removed to her convent in Foligno, a town of Central Italy. Taken from there to Paris in 1797, it was restored to Italy in 1815, and has ever since hung in a room in the Vatican, which contains but two other pictures, Raphael's "Transfiguration" and Domenichino's "Last Communion of St. Jerome."

R. L. H., BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—Was there an Emperor of Germany who never saw his bride?

Yes, Maximilian I., who was married to Anne of Brittany in 1482, and lived twenty-seven years thereafter. It was, however, a marriage by proxy only. Charles VIII. of France, disregarding the proxy marriage, married Anne himself, and thus Brittany, the last of the independent provinces, was annexed to France.

M. Y., WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS.—What is the origin of the word honeymoon?

A good authority thus gives it: Among the northern nations of Europe it was an ancient practice for newly married couples to drink metheglin or mead (a kind of wine made from honey) for thirty days after marriage. Hence the term, honeymoon or honeymoon. Attila, the Hun, is said to have drunk so much mead at his wedding-feast, that he died from the effects of it.

S. B., MOBILE, ALA.—What is hotch-potch?

A Scotch dish composed of meat—usually mutton or lamb—and a variety of vegetables. The term has, to a certain extent, the same significance as the French *pot-pourri* and the Spanish *olla podrida*.

C. E. W., SANTA FÉ, N. M.—Who was John Bull's mother?

The Church of England; so called by Dr. Arbuthnot.

Q. R., CHILLICOTHE, OHIO.—Where originated the use of the letters O. K., to signify "all right"?

They originated with the first John Jacob Astor, who, being an illiterate man and imperfectly acquainted with the English language, was accustomed to write across a note of inquiry as to any particular trader's position O. K., which he supposed were the initial letters of "all correct."

S. K., CHICAGO, ILL.—Please say which State in the Union has produced the greatest number of famous men and who they were. Also, which State ranks second, and what third?

Your question is somewhat indefinite; "famous men" being a phrase which various people would construe in various ways. To give a list of those whom we understand to be "famous men" would be out of our power, since it would demand very much more space than we can afford. A German gentleman, who is a member of our staff, whose bile seems to have been stirred by the prevalence of green in this city on St. Patrick's Day, says that the State of the Union which has produced the greatest number of famous men is Ireland. The State first in rank, in the respect about which you inquire, is Massachusetts, the second is New York, the third is Virginia.

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CHESS.

The Great Chess-Match.

The match for the championship of the world and \$2,000 a side, between William Steinitz and Emanuel Lasker, began on Thursday, March 15, in New York City. In the first game, Lasker selected the Ruy Lopez, which Steinitz defended with 3 P-Q3. Of this defense, Mr. Steinitz, in *The New York Recorder*, says: "The revival of this defense met with much opposition; but I have seen nothing as yet to vitiate the equalizing effect which, in my opinion, it possesses." The two masters began play at 3 P.M., and, with but two hours' intermission, continued until eleven o'clock. At the fiftieth move the game stood adjourned. The game was resumed on Friday, and Mr. Steinitz resigned after Lasker's sixtieth move.

The second game was played Monday, March 19. Steinitz selected a Ruy Lopez, and played in such a masterly style that Lasker was compelled to resign after white's forty-second move.



WILLIAM STEINITZ.

William Steinitz, the champion of the world, was born in Prague, Bohemia, on May 17, 1836. His record shows that in the seven international tournaments in which he took part, he won 103 games, lost 27; and in twenty-three matches he won 137 and lost 44, making a grand total of 240 games won, against 71 lost.



EMANUEL LASKER.

Emanuel Lasker was born in Berlinchen, near Berlin, on Dec. 24, 1868. Since 1889 he has played in six tournaments, winning 39 games and losing 4. He has played 29 matches, winning all of them, with 83 games won and 8 lost. His grand total is 122 against 12. Not twenty-six years of age, he is rated as one of the four greatest living chess experts—Steinitz, Tschigorin, Tarrasch, and Lasker.

The cable chess-match between Steinitz and the Liverpool Chess-Club will not be resumed until after the Steinitz-Lasker contest.

The Showalter-Hodges match now stands: Showalter, 4; Hodges, 3; drawn, 3.

According to latest advices from Havana, the score in the "alternative" match between the English master, Lee, and the Cuban players is: Lee, 6; Havana Club, 5; drawn, 8.

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WE LAUGH SOMETIMES.

MRS. MILDMAY: "But what makes you think Mr. De Seever is a bad man?"

MRS. SHARPE: "My dear woman, when a man never forgets to mail the letters his wife intrusts him with, you may be sure he has clandestine correspondence with some other woman, or he wouldn't be so careful to clean out his pockets before going home."—*Boston Transcript*.

In the Spring the young man's fancy
Lightly turns to thoughts of cash,
And he pawns his winter ulster,
Which in March is very rash.

—*Philadelphia Record*.

"Does Flagson practise what he preaches?"
"Great Cæsar! No; he never gets through preaching."—*Inter Ocean*.

In Lent her mind's on serious things—
A wagger's safe upon it,
For what to her more serious is
Than that new Easter bonnet?

—*Washington Star*.

PAT: "Faix, but it was a lovely foight intoirely!"
DENNIS: "An' who licked?"
PAT: "An' it's hard tellin', it is, wid both of thim in hospital and neither dead yit."—*Hallo*.

MAYDEN LAYNE: "How does your father pass his time, now that he has retired from business?"

MARCUS SPARKS, JR.: "Gards are a great gomfort to him. He basses der time blaying solitaire mit himself."—*Puck*.

JONES: "My dear sir, I really need your help. I am as poor as a church mouse."

BROWN: "Very sorry, but I take no interest in church matters."—*Humoristisches Deutschland, Leipzig*.

ANARCHIST: "I want ten millions immediately."
CAPITALIST: "Certainly, sir; here are the best investments I have." (Hands him American railroad bonds. Anarchist gasps and expires.)—*Bombe, Vienna*.

BRINE: "Jones got into a scrape last night."

FRESH: "'S that so? How?"

BRINE: "Stopped in a barber shop."

—*Detroit Free Press*.

Current Events.

Tuesday, March 13.

In the Senate, the Bland Seigniorage Bill is discussed. . . . The House votes \$90,000 for the New York Post-Office.

President Peixoto rejects Da Gama's terms of surrender; the Government batteries at Rio open fire on the rebel positions, but no reply is made; Forts Villegaignon and Cobras are abandoned by the insurgents, whose war-ships hid among the merchantmen. . . . An amendment by Mr. Labouchere to the address in reply to the Queen's speech, recommending abolition of the veto power of the House of Lords, is carried in the Commons, 147 to 145.

Wednesday, March 14.

In the Senate, Mr. Allison's motion to reconsider the vote on the third reading of the Seigniorage Bill is defeated, 28 to 45; Mr. Manderson's motion to recommit the Bill is also defeated. . . . In the House, the Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill is discussed.

The Liberal Government withdraws the address in reply to the Queen's speech as amended on Labouchere's motion to abolish the veto power of the Lords, and a new address is adopted without division.

Thursday, March 15.

In the Senate, the Bland Seigniorage Bill is passed by a vote of 44 to 31. In the House, the Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill is further discussed. . . . The Rhode Island State Republican Convention renominates Governor Brown. . . . A conflict between State forces under control of Governor Waite and the city forces of Denver commanded by the Sheriff is prevented by Federal troops; the trouble is the outcome of an attempt of Governor Waite to oust Police Commissioners whom he accuses of corruption.

A bomb carried by an Anarchist named Pauwels accidentally explodes in the Church of the Madeleine, Paris, and Pauwels is killed; nobody else is hurt, and little damage is done to the church.

Friday, March 16.

Only the House in session; the Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill under discussion. . . . The

difficulty between Governor Waite and the city officials of Denver are to be submitted to the decision of the State Supreme Court.

The Russo-German Commercial Treaty passes its third reading in the Reichstag, to take effect on April 20.

Saturday, March 17.

Only the House in session; the Sundry Civil Bill discussed. . . . The Senate Finance Committee agrees to report the Tariff Bill on March 21 or 22, the debate to begin April 2.

Lord Rosebery, in an address at Edinburgh, reaffirms his intention to work for Irish Home Rule, and accuses the Conservative and Liberal Unionist Press of misinterpreting his speech in the House of Lords. . . . John Morley reassures an Irish delegation as to the prospects of the Home-Rule cause. . . . Oxford wins the annual boat-race with Cambridge by three and one-half lengths.

Sunday, March 18.

The Federal troops are withdrawn from Denver.

The divorce of ex-King Milan and ex-Queen Natalie, of Serbia, is annulled. . . . The London Trades-Unionists hold a demonstration in Hyde Park against the House of Lords and in favor of the Employers' Liability Bill.

Monday, March 19.

In the Senate, a message is received from the President inclosing Secretary Gresham's report on the Bluefields incident, stating that no English protectorate was intended; the Vice-President signs the Bland Bill. . . . In the House, the Sundry Civil Bill is discussed. . . . The report of the State Board of Charities upon the Elmira Reformatory sustains the charges of cruelty against Superintendent Brockway. . . . Commodore W. D. Whiting dies. . . . Sutherland, the Gravesend Justice, is sentenced to one year's imprisonment and \$500 fine; he fails to appear in court.

Lord Randolph Churchill moves in the House of Commons that Lord Rosebery, by speaking at Edinburgh on the eve of the Leith Election, had infringed on the privilege of the House; Sir William Harcourt ridicules the motion, which is not pressed.

A Distorted Cripple.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 21, 1893.

Last winter my daughter was attacked by la grippe, and through the ravages of this mysterious disease, reduced to a helpless cripple. From a bright, rosy, handsome child she became in three weeks so weak, emaciated, and in shape distorted, that words fail me to adequately describe her condition. By accident I learned of the Electropoise. I purchased one—more through desperation to leave no means untried than through belief in its efficiency. I confess I thought it something on the order of a liver-pad, "made to sell," and a sort of mild humbug. It was with more than half-way scepticism I applied it, in accordance with directions. Day by day as I observed marked improvement in my daughter, my doubts vanished. In eight weeks after the first application of the Poise my little girl was fully restored, enjoyed sound sleep, a good appetite, and is now in possession of vigorous health; and as to her figure there is no trace, even that she had ever had the first stages of spinal curvature, or la grippe, which causes it. I use the Poise in my family as a tonic and preventive. I would not be without it for any consideration. I feel that it has solved many a hygienic problem, and is to solve more as time goes on. Given your able little book, a "Poise," and common sense enough to put on rubbers or raise an umbrella when it rains, and I think any disease can be mitigated, and if taken in time destroyed and banished. I have recommended the Electropoise to many of my friends and always shall, and I am glad to say where my advice has been followed, and one purchased, good results have always come.

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